The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,371.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Colombo	20
„ Rutnagherry	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Vingorla	12	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Carwar	13	„ Madras	25
„ Mangalore	14	„ Musulipatam	27
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	28
„ Tellicherry	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Calicut	16	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	16	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	17	„ False Point	31
„ Alleppey	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	2
„ Tuticorin	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves BUSREH	29
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Guader	16	„ Fao	29
„ Jask	18	„ Bushire	31
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Linga ......Jan. 1876.	5
„ Linga	21	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	23	„ Muscat	9
„ Fao	25	„ Kurrachee	14
„ Mahomerah	25	Arrives BOMBAY	17
Arrives BUSREH	26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. KURRACHEE, 570 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Avern will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December 1875, at 4 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 28th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This Steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GEELONG, (1,834 Tons), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, taking the Mails, Passengers and Cargo for [illegible] and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 [illegible].
5 cases louvre paints.
50 tins each 44 lbs, printing ink.
7 casks writing and copying ink, from Henry Stephens, 171, Aldersgate Street, London, consisting of blue, black, copying and writing, brilliant red and black, copying and writing, marking, carmine, cabinet fancy assorted, commercial violet copying, and gums in bottles of various sizes.

By order of Lhunjee Vusta trading under the name of Hurjeewun Kishore, on account and at the risk of Borah Heptoolla Baboojee.

384½ pair Begad (imitation gold leaves).

An Invoice of superior Perfumery, from the celebrated makers, Napoleon Price and Co., consisting of Nursery and Toilet Powder, Golden Oil, Real old Brown Windsor Soap, Frangipani, Pomade, Perfumes, &c., 1 set best electro plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, an Invoice of handsome Kerosine Oil table, hand, hanging, and wall lamps.

A quantity of richly carved blackwood furniture, consisting of conversation couches, tete-a-tete drawing-room chairs, hatstand, pier tables, teapoys, &c.

By order of the Administrator General, sundry effects of the late Mr James Ranken, Engineer, consisting of wearing apparel and sundry articles.

By order of Beshra Akhaji and on account and at the risk of Shaik Hajee Jafer Bin Shaik Hyder, Gold and Silver ornaments, and Gold and Silver Embroidered clothes.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, AND MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Cooverjee Liladhur and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy:—

65 Shares in the Mazagon Land Company, Limited.
65 Shares in the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

25 per cent. Deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich star cut thin stem glassware, best electro plated and porcelain wares, 1,2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets, &c., &c., at No. 132, Malabar Hill, opposite the Bungalow of Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 132, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of a gentleman who has left Bombay. Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APPOLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE at the premises of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Hummum Street, of the residue stock of valuable goods, imported for the late festive season.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises of Messrs. Soundy and Co., the residue stock of valuable goods imported for the late festive season, consisting of mechanical organs, pianos, musical boxes, jewellery, mysterious clocks, handsome carriages, flower stands, Dresden vases, and flower pots, table ornaments, self-acting fountains, aquariums with globe fish, handsome gold and laid tables violins, accordians, concertinas, pictures, albums, fancy goods, and a variety of other articles, &c.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th December, 1875.

MENESSSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 P. M., Messrs Menesse & Co., will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract) at the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company's premises, Colaba, the undermentioned machinery.

1 Horizontal high pressure Engine, 35 Horse Power, complete with fittings.
1 Tubular Boiler.
2 Finishing Presses.
4 Half Presses Brunton pattern with pumps complete.
1 Large Screw Cutting Lathe.
1 Small Do. Do.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Planing Machine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. TARTAR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship SUSAN E. VOOKIS, Captain H. W. Fulford, arrived from BOSTON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents of the Ship Susan E. Vookis.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

WANTED IMMEDIATEDLY, for Calcutta, a COTTON MILL FITTER, to finish off the Card Room Machinery and to help getting it into working order; one acquainted with W. HIGGIN & SONS'MACHINERY preferred. Address "B. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at No 33, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January 1876, at 2-30 P.M., to receive the FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidation, and to CONFIRM the ACTS of the Liquidator and DISSOLVE the Company.

MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 4th day of December 1875.

NOTICE.—EXTRA and SPECIAL TRIPS will be made by the FERRY STEAMERS between BOMBAY, ALIBAG and REWADUNDA, during the UTTA JAYANTEE FAIR, which takes place on SUNDAY, the 12th instant.

Leaving Carnac Bunder on Saturday, the 11th instant at 5 P.M.
„ Rewadunda „ on Sunday, the 12th „ at 6 A.M.
„ Carnac „ on Sunday, the 12th „ at 2 P.M.
„ Rewadunda „ on Monday, the 13th „ at 4 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

SASSOON DOCK.—NOTICE.—CONVEYANCE OF COTTON and OTHER MERCHANDISE BY RAIL DIRECT TO THE SASSOON DOCK, COLABA.—Notice is hereby given that by an arrangement entered into with the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Companies, Cotton and other Merchandise from Up-Country can be forwarded from any station on either Line of Railway DIRECT to the SASSOON DOCK SIDINGS, thereby saving the trouble, and risks of cartage, and economizing the cost of conveyance.

The unloading and storage of Cotton and other Goods in the Dock are undertaken at very low rates.

Merchants and Agents are particularly requested to give definite instructions, on the consignment note, to the Railway Authorities in all cases where they require their Goods conveyed direct to the Sassoon Dock.

Ground for the storage of Cotton, &c., may be had upon very advantageous terms on application to the Undersigned.

ROBERT SHACKELL,
Superintendent.

Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 4th December 1875.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," and in the Matter of the Property and Credits of JAMES DOUGALL, late of Oomraotee, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, deceased, who died intestate at Oomraotee aforesaid on the 19th day of August 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 8th day of November 1875, to JAMES MELVILLE, Attorney of Andrew Dougall, hereinafter named, of Bombay, Esquire. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said James Dougall deceased are required on or before MONDAY, the 31st day of January 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, at No. 3, Apollo Street, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Andrew Dougall, Esquire, of Strawberry Hill, Inverness, in Scotland, brother germane, and next of kin of the said James Dougall, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 4th day of December 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.

CARANDINI

OPERATIC, BALLAD & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,

ASSISTED BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE 1st BATTALION 2nd QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

(By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS.)

THIS EVENING, MONDAY 6TH DECEMBER.

PROGRAMME.

(Part I.)

Overture ......L'Italiana in Algeria ......(Rossini.)
1st Battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment.
Selection from Donizetti's Opera ..."The Bride of Lammermoor"......
Cavatina ......"Come music with thy softest tone."(Verdi.)
Madame Carandini.
Song ......"When I beheld the Anchor weigh'd"
Mr E. Amery.
Quartett......"From the Valleys and Hills"...
"The Bohemian Girl"
Waltz ......"Do tunin"......(Strauss)
Band of 2nd Queen's Royal Regt.
Serenade......"When the quiet moon"......(Schorndorff)
Miss Fannie.
Trio......"This Marie wove Scarf"......
"The Mountain Sylph"

Part 2.

Selection ......"National Melodies of England"..(Godfrey.)
Band of 2nd Queen's.
Duet ......"Tell Rammenti"......(Campana.)
Madame Carandini and Miss Fannie.
Descriptive Song "Wreck'd and Saved"......(Knowles.)
Mr. Amery.
Song ......"Three Fishers went sailing"......(Hullah.)
Miss Fannie.
Irish Melody ..The Harp that once through Tara's Hall..
Madame Carandini.
Quartett ......"Oft in the Stilly night"......
Quadrille......"Caledonian"......Julien.
Band of 2nd Queen's.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats Rs. 4. Body of the Hall Rs. 2. Back Seats Rs. 1. Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats Rs. 10.

At Messrs S. ROSE & Co., where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30, COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPANY.—OILS AND COTTON WASTE.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption averaging about 450 Tons of Cocoanut Oil, 450 Tons of Castor Oil, and 160 Tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" or "Cotton Waste" as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY the 5th January 1876, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

S. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 4th December 1875.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
White Conquest; by W. Hepworth Dixon, 2 vols	18	12
Celebrities I have Known, with Episodes, Political, Social, Sporting and Theatrical; by Lord William Pitt Lennox, 2 Vols	18	12
Memoirs of the Sanson Family, 1688 to 1847—*seven Generations of Executioners*, 2 Vols	11	4
Forrest's Explorations in Australia	10	0
Ralph and Bruno; by M. Bramston 2 Vols	13	4
Italy Illustrated and Described in a Series of Views; by Stanfield, Roberts, Harding, Prout, Barnard &c. &c. 4to cloth gilt	25	0
Spain; by Baron Ch. Davillier, illustrated by Gustave Doré, *folio cloth, handsomely bound*	40	0
English Painters of the Georgian Era—Hogarth to Turner, 48 Photographs of Celebrated Pictures	12	0
Katerfelto; by Whyte Melville, *cheaper edition*	5	0
Amery's Notes on Forestry	3	4
Laslett's Timber and Timber Trees, English and Foreign.	5	8
Bonamy Price on Currency and Banking	3	12
Wild Mike; by Florence Montgomery	2	4
Dyer's Pompeii, *new edition*	4	12
Lees' The Octopus, or the "Devil Fish" of Fiction and of Fact	2	0
Notes on Muhammadanism; by Rev. T. P. Hughes, of Peshawur	3	12
Davidson's Amateur House Carpenter, a Guide in Building, Making and Repairing	6	12
The Good Hour, Tales by Averbach, 250 *illustrations*	4	12
Lytton's Translations from Schiller and Horace	2	4
Woods' Popular Natural History	4	12
The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua in the Light of Science and Morals	4	12
Dr. Russell's Diary in India 1858-9, *new edition*	4	12
South Kensington Museum Art Hand Books, Textile Fabrics—Ivories—Furniture and Woodwork—Musical Instruments—Maiolica ... *each*	1	12
Miller's Romance of Astronomy, *new edition*	3	0
Jane Eyre, *new Library edition*	3	4
Official History of Franco-German War, Section 7	3	12
Instructions for Auxiliary Cavalry	1	8
Æsop's Fables, illustrated	3	0
Burton's Gorilla Land, 2 Vols	17	8
Max Muller's Chips from a German Workshop, Vol. 4	11	4
Powell's Law of Evidence, *new edition*	11	4
Stedman's Victorian Poets	5	12
Hartley's Air and its Relations to Life	3	12
Longfellow's Masque of Pandora and other Poems	2	4
Saved from the Sea; by W. H. G. Kingstone	3	4
Davidson's Manual of House-painting, Graining, Marbling and Sign Writing	3	12
Ballantyne's Rivers of Ice	3	4
Lommel's Nature of Light and Physical Optics	3	4
Out of the Mouth of the Lion, or the Church in the Catacombs	2	4
Bell's Angelic Beings, their Nature and Ministry	1	8
Great Historical Mutinies	3	12
Holdsworth's Supreme Court of Judicature Act 1873-75	4	12
Thuillier's Manual of Surveying for India	18	0
Chronicles of Dustypore, *cheaper edition*	4	12
Her Title of Honour; by Holme Lee	8	4
Laird's Rambles of a Globe Trotter, 2 vols	20	0
Wylie's History of Protestantism, vol. 1	5	12
All the Year Round, vol. 14	3	8
Roger's Law and Practice of Supreme Court of Judicature.	13	4
Ward's Students' Guide to Human Osteology	6	12
Lee's Lectures on Syphilis	6	4
Taylor on the Transmission of Ancient Books	2	4
Dawson's Dawn of Life, or the History of the oldest Known Fossil Remains	4	12
Sunlight of Song sacred and Moral Poems with Music and illustrations	6	12
Cassell's Races of Mankind, vol. 3	3	12
Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, *second supplement*	26	4
Ainslie's Guide to Local Marine Board Examinations	3	12
Land of the Pharaohs, illustrated; by Pen and Pencil	5	0
Wonders of the Physical World	2	4
Comte's System of Positive Polity, vols 1 and 2	22	0
Doyle's History of America	3	0
Anderson's South Africa	9	8
Leishman's Midwifery, *new edition*	13	4
Wilson's Dermatology 1874-5	6	12
Huxley's Elementary Biology	3	12
Sullivan's Princes of India	5	8
Rennie's Autobiography	7	12
Lacroix's France in the 18th century	26	4
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	4	12
Instructions in Military Engineering, vol 3	2	8
Discoveries and Inventions of the 19th Century	6	12
Wynter's Border Land of Insanity	3	12
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GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz.	Rs. 25
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SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

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FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for a few Months. Address "CATHAY," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CHESS CLUB will be held on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant. 5, Meadow Street.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.—NOTICE TO MEMBERS—There will be a PRACTICE in the TOWN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5-30 o'clock PRECISELY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, the care of Children or an Invalid Lady, in return for passage to England. Mrs. ROBERTS, chief Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Broadwood, the property of Major P. WALSH, gone to England. Apply to Mr. C. MAPP, House of Correction.

BASS'S BEER, QUARTS and PINTS, Bottled by Purt, just landed ex J. C. Stevenson. Apply to R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

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PHARMACEUTICAL AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS, FOR OCTOBER 1875.

In the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical friends and constituents throughout India, to whose notice, and that of the Profession generally, we submit the following considerations.

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

Our special Pharmaceutical Preparations are known throughout India, and are included in the daily Materia Medica of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

The rates will be found very moderate, and Indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

All the new ones will be ready in the course of a few weeks, when complete lists will be issued, which will be sent upon application.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

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Deck Suits ......10 to 16	8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker from	11 4
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6 0	Pocket Filters	2 12
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm......9-8 to	12 8	Courier do ......4-8 to	12 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns......9 to	20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts ......2-8 to	6 8	Sponges	8 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8	Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Blankets......each	10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds......10 to	15 0	Air Pillows	5 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	*Rezais* or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
English Cambric do.	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ......From	22 0	English Feather do	7 8	Do. Brushes	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12 8
Spun Silk do.	11	Extra Large do	75 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cotton do.	15 0	Do. Strops ... 3-8 to	5 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra large do	24 0	Rug Straps ......1-8 to	2 8	Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1 12
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Champagne Taps	8 8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Pocket Knives	2 8
Warm do. ......„	15 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Ladie's Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8			Linen Collars ...doz.	6 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech ......6 to	12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8			Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0		
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ...6-8 to	12 8			Warm Gloves	1 8		
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8			Mits	1 8		
				Mufflers	2 12		
				Pins, scarf	1 0		
				Sailor's Knot ...1-8 to	3 0		
				Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4 0		

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

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ASQUITH & CO. supply the above made by the best Manufacturers of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester.

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	„	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co's Special-make, Shrinkless	„	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	„	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super „	„	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours	„	14 8	16 0
Extra Super „	„	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	„	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread	„	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan	„	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen	per pair	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15 8	17 8
Drab or Fawn		17 8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes		17 8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns		18 8	21 8
Super Fine a special Article		21 0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic		24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool		21 0	23 8
Black Silk Socks per pair		7 8	8 8
Black Silk Hose	per pair	11 8	13 0

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Dressed Cotton	Six	26 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee		27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino		36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats		42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers		31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair		2 0	2 4

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 8	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Printed Cambric	Six	16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth	each	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel	each	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
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WALKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED a FRESH ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS consisting of GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, PLATED-WARE, PICTURES, TOYS, &c., suitable for

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Under instructions from the LONDON HOUSE, these goods will be sold at COST PRICES, as the Establishment will be CLOSED on January 31st next.

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NOTICES.

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NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
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BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

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CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

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BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900, each.

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Set of	3 Balls	Rs. 25
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BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

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CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

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BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

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ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

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READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGE WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 1½d. per lb. will be paid on and after the 10th instant. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION should be made as the Liquidation will be CLOSED on the 31st December.

L. FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 2nd December 1875.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
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BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS; INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM, DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—CONTRACT FOR PROVISIONING PRISONERS in the TANNA JAIL during the ensuing year will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 10th Instant. Specifications of contract and further particulars can be had on application at the Jail Office.

S. SETON SMITH,
Superintendent of Jail, Tanna.

Tanna Jail Office, 1st December 1875.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 P.M., to adopt the following Resolution, viz:—

That Article 31 of the Articles of the Company be amended by striking out from the same the words "before the 30th day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five" and substituting in their place the words "not later than the 30th April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six."

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1875.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 4TH DEC. 1875.

TELEGRAMS are now beginning to come, though somewhat more regularly, but the pressure of work on the one line still causes considerable delay. Reuter's closing message of Thursday evening was delivered early this afternoon, and since then we have received Friday's closing and this morning's opening telegrams.

The Liverpool Cotton market does not appear to have altered materially in position. On Thursday the sales reached 14,000 bales, yesterday they were 12,000, and this morning they were estimated as likely to be 7,000 bales, the tone on each day being given as quiet and spot prices unchanged. Reuter's stereotyped phrases, however, scarcely convey a correct impression of the real state of affairs, more especially as regards the position of new Surats. From private sources we learn that there are sellers *but no buyers* of Good Fair Omrawuttee December-January shipment via Canal at 5¼d. per lb.—1/16d. under the net cost here without commission—while in Bingunghaut and Ginned Broach the discrepancies are even greater. It is seldom that Liverpool operators are so late in beginning with new Surats, and the present position is therefore all the more significant of the utter absence of speculation, and—which is the same thing—want of belief in present prices. The aspect of matters, however, is liable to change at any moment under the influence of the American advices. Two or three weeks of short receipts as compared with last year would probably entirely alter the appearance of the market, and the fact therefore of the figures for the past week being 9,000 bales under the corresponding week last year and 11,000 bales less than 1873 is accordingly worthy of notice.

The American Crop figures up to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's Receipts	159,000	168,000	170,000
" Exports to U. K.	88,000	104,000	71,000
" " Continent	41,000	32,000	21,000
Stocks at the Ports	613,000	598,000	481,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	1,594,000	1,445,000	1,166,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant was 2,260,000 bales, an increase of 90,000, and of Surats 580,000 bales, a decrease of 30,000 bales as compared with last week.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday there was very little doing and Reuter's quotations show a decline of 1½d. per piece in 8¼ and 39 inch Grey Shirtings and ¾d. per piece in 45 inch mulls. The statement of the shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns for India during the month of November shows for Bombay large supplies of Plain Cottons, average of Colored and Printed and moderate of Yarns, while for Calcutta the figures are moderate all round. Coffee in London yesterday was quiet and weaker at a decline of 6d. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil was unaltered. Seeds were not quoted.

Thursday's Bank of England return exhibits a less favorable position than the preceding, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 43¾ to 39¾ per cent. The Reserve of Notes showed a decrease of £62,500, while Bills Discounted had increased by £937,500, and Bullion by £125,000. The latter item, however, has undergone a considerable reduction since the return was made up, a withdrawal of £622,000 being advised for Germany. Even in the face of this however 6 months' bills were still discountable at 2¾ per cent., and if Reuter's quotations of this morning be correct, Consols have recovered to 94 and French Rentes, to 104, both favourable symptoms. Bar Silver on Friday evening was still at 56¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has again been very quiet and so far as rates are concerned we make no change, but the feeling is undoubtedly very weak and private bills could be negotiated for the whole month's delivery at to-day's figures. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 9 16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 9 15-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 10d.	"

On Calcutta there is still no business to record For demand we quote ⅛, and 60 days' sight ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is perhaps a shade firmer, for Fours of which there are buyers at Rs. 101⅞. Other denominations, however, do not share in the feeling. We call Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102⅝ to ¾; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 107¼ to ⅜.

The SHARE MARKET continues active for Spinning and Weaving scrip which has again undergone a general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share. Banks are quiet and out of favour. Colaba land shares are Rs. 5 lower, Cannings Rs. 10 per share. In Press Companies Port while Mazagons have advanced Rs. 50, and, the only alterations are a further rise of Rs. 10 in Mofussil Co. and Rs. 25 in Scinde Press.

COTTON has been very dull with a weaker tendency and business has been restricted to a few small purchases of old cotton at irregular prices. The few transactions at present going forward are almost entirely for the Continent, Liverpool prices not admitting of a working margin as compared with our currencies, especially in new crop.

FREIGHTS are quiet but fairly firm. By Canal Steamers for Liverpool we quote £2 to £2-2-6. There is no sailing ship on the berth.

PIECE GOODS are somewhat quieter and both in the bazaar, and from first hands a less active business is doing. Prices, however, are not quotably altered, stocks being comparatively light of all the leading descriptions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	678½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,110
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,40
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,100
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	180
900	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	725
2,800	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	915
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	890
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,0 0
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,00
...	...	800		Khandeish Spinning	780
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500		Madras U. Spinning	925
3,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	695
600	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	875
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,660
1,000	80	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	660
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
1,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	395
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 27th November, 1875:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	79,78,540	1	2
Other Deposits	68,69,003	6	7
Cash Credits	2,51,833	2	10
Post Bills	3,563	13	4
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Rs.	2,11,77,940	7	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	84,11,081	1	5
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	21,17,213	10	4
Govt. Securities	38,26,147	14	0
Loans	13,92,250	10	4
Accounts of Credits	4,21,055	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	30,88,793	7	9
Dead Stock	2,26,962	13	0
Bills of Exchange	5,76,816	15	1
Due by other Banks	11,17,619	0	0
Rs.	2,11 77,940	7	11

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th November as compared with that for 23rd November:—

LIABILITIES.	23rd November. Rs.	A.	P.	30th November. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,03,970	13	1	18,03,980	13	1
Treasury Balance	2,86,65,012	14	7	2,53,51,549	10	1
Other Deposits	2,73,66,671	7	9	3,01,72,985	3	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,50,253	14	0	7,35,748	9	10
Sundries	7,41,013	0	3	7,45,826	6	4
Rs.	8,15,26,922	1	8	8,08,10,070	10	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,84,20,846	0	4	1,81,65,588	9	4
Loans on Govt. Securities	61,18,964	14	9	61,[illegible]2,877	4	4
Credits on ditto	42,93,853	2	9	32,36,200	11	7
Bills discounted	1,45,73,985	7	1	1,4[illegible],27,615	0	8
Dead Stock	10,59 941	2	4	10,59,5 5	8	9
Stamps	12,73	5	6	12,285	6	6
Balances with other Banks	8,2,444	14	2	9,23,538	4	2
Sundries	1,61,976	15	1	1,42,776	5	5
Bullion	26,430	9	0	26,226	9	0
Cash at Head Office	1,45,96,914	2	0	1,44,64,861	8	2
Do. at Branches	2,14,48,9 7	8	8	2,20,96,545	6	9
Rs.	8,15,26,922	1	8	8,08,10,070	10	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig SUSAN E. VOOKIS, 390 tons, Captain W. H. Fulford, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Boston (August 5th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Dwarka—Mr. T. Mooljee and family. For different ports—One hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr. Allardin and Mr. Hadow. For different ports—Nine deck passengers.

THE following is list of passengers per s. s. Tartar, arrived on Saturday:—Captain H. Patterson, Mr. T. Sharp, Mr. Angelo, Mr. Russell, Revd. A Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Misses Gordon, Master Gordon, Revd. J. Barr, Mrs. Barr, Masters F. and H. Barr, Miss Barr, Miss C. Wilson, Miss F. McOstan, Captain Corbett, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. H. and A. Williams and child, Mrs. Henderson, Misses M. and A. and E. Henderson, Mrs. Sharp, Miss Sharp and Master Sharp

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Susan E. Vookis	Fulford	Boston, Aug 5.
4	Tartar (s)	Johnson	London, Nov 4.
	Letecia	Nacoda	Lamo, Oct 4.
	Emanuel	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Nov 14.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Carwar.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	India	Moran	Calcutta.
	Hospodar	Kelly	Hull.
	Khundalla (s)	Wicks	Coast and Calcutta.
5	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Geelong, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Kashgar, to China, &c.

Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
1	Strathclyde (s)	Eaton	Bombay, Nov 21.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	McTavish	Hong-Kong, Nov 16.
	C. of Manchester (s)	Burns	Liverpool, Oct 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
30	Busheer (s)		
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)		
	British King (s)		
	Galatea (s)		
	Ireshope (s)		
	Silas Curtis (s)		
Dec. 1	Curlew (s)		
	City of Venice		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·873
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·704
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·3
Minimum do. do	73·9
General Direction of w 1...E, NE, E, WNW, NW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	164

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zamba s, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Zeal s, 6 cases umbrellas, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

J C Stevenson s, 4 cases medicine bottles and 1 case cod liver oil, D S Kemp and Co; 17 cases pape, T Graham.
Strathclyde s, 100 kegs red lead, Tyabally Chandabhoy.
Tythonus, 100 boxes tinned plates, E R Mody 7 bales paper, T Graham.
Antrim, 60 cases eau de cologne, H Clason and Co; 6 casks stationery, Surufally Moosabhoy; 15 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 43 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 70 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co; 285 bags linseeds and 225 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 27 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 20 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 20 bales wool, Damodhur Heerjee.
India s, 1,600 bags wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 251 bales, wool, Nursey Khuttow; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Sewjee Jewraz and Co; 167 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitambar; 57 bales cotton, Bhimjee Chapsey; 50 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 65 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja.
Stelvio s, 1,200 bags wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 600 bags galls, Mathooradass Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s, 12 cases dry ginger, Meerally Munjee; 13 boxes silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China; 36 cases gum, Peerbhoy Assur; 374 pieces E teeth, Anundjee Visram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s, 8 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Teherkask s, 300 bags ground nut, Ewart Latham and Co.
Geelong s, 2,800 bags gingelly seed and 609 bags ground nuts, Tyabjee and Co; 500 bags gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s, 122 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Geelong s, 67 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 100 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 132 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, G H J Mahamed; 53 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Mahamed vathoo; 19 bales twist, Ramdas Khimjee & Co; 25 bales twist, Dayal Ruttonsey; 14 bales twist, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 10 bales cotton waste Khanmahamed Nansey; 51 bales cotton, Roopajee Ramjee; 6 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 108 bales cotton, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 152 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 17 cases sharkfins, Hajee Essa.

HIGH COURT.—6TH DECEMBER.

Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Suit for further hearing.

9-74—L Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass. Part heard.

Equity Side.

For Further Direction and Costs.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allaruckhia Soomar.—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and others—Jefferson and Payne.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Betcejee Maharaz and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne.

432-75—Jamsetji C Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Janardhun and G.

5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbhee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.

566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee vs The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Boevey—Remanded from Appeal Court.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.

330-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Namchund vs Villa Bhima and others.—Bicknell.

306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer W vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

After Chambers.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

Summary Suit.

631-75—Mr Nanu—N R Dossabhoy Jewanji C vs Pallonjee Bomonjee Wadia.

LONG CAUSES.

317-74—Shamrao P—Antajee Sakaram Pandit vs Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi—Part heard.

448-75—Jeffer on and Payne—The Noriad Spinning and W Co vs Annunjee Vishram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

For argument on a Judge's summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

767-75—K Morojee—Maneckial Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Cowasjee.

353-75—Fletcher and Smith—Chunilal Vurjeewundass vs Jeevunbai—P Cowasjee.

331-75—Jefferson and Payne—Dyal Purshotum vs Culla Pardhan—Mr Bhugwandass M.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow vs Haji Aly Mahomed and others—Crawford and Boevey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

SHORT CAUSE.

485-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballajee Juggonath vs Abdool Latiff Khan Mirza Ali—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

594-74—L Fletcher—Vussonjee Nathoo vs Shamjee Gopall—In person—Part heard

497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewalibai widow and another vs Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Boevey.

310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragonath vs The B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.

350-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Govandass Balakidass vs Bailaprasad Guneshdass—Jefferson and Payne

327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani

491-75—H M Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manocklall Damodirdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 3.

Polen, Col, Bombay 11th Regt N I, on leave, from Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Pringle, Lieut, Bombay 59th Regt, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Surg, Madras Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Madras.
Heaviside, Captain, Bengal R E, on duty, to Hyderabad, Deccan.
Blowers, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Corfe, Lieut, Madras R A, on sick leave, to Madras.
Mylne, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Burn, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 68th Regt, to join, to Mhow.
Wapshare, Lieut Col, Bombay 108th Regt, on leave, to Mhow.
Dacon, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.

DECEMBER 5.

Fisher, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, to join, to Muttra.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 4th December 1875.

Under instructions from the Right Hon the C-in-C in India, it is notified that the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for 1875 will come into force in this Command on the 1st day of Jan 1876, as provided for India in Section 107 of the Act (page 144.)

The book is now in course of distribution.

With reference to G O C No 747 of 1875, intimation has been received from Horse Guards, that the drafts for 1-18th and 63rd Foot will not be embarked in the Crocodile.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

29th Regt N I—Capt A H gg having completed five years' service in the appointment of Qr Mr, with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed Qr Mr from the 3rd Dec 1875.

Lt Col H K Bushe, Infantry, is transferred from general duty, Malegaon, to general duty, Poona, and will travel by rail at the public expense.

H R H the Field Marshal Comdg in Chief has been pleased to approve of Surg Maj J E Clark, Army Medical Dept, being posted for five years to the 1st Batn 2nd Foot as Medical Officer attached under the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873, in succession to Surg Maj Dickerson.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Lt Col M W Willoughby, S C, Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Dec 1875.

Capt E W West, S C, 2nd in Comd, Kolapore Infantry and Joint Administrator of Sangli, 1st Dec 1875.

Lt C W E Murphy, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 29th Nov 1875.

Asst-Comsy and Hony Lt J Blair, Ordnance Dept, 1st Dec 1875.

With reference to G O C No 772, 30th Nov 1872, Maj W Manson, Royal Engrs, returned to duty on the 22nd Idem, and not the 27th as therein stated.

With reference to para 56 of G O C No 777, 2nd Dec 1874, Capt Steers, Riding Master 9th Bde R A, was ordered from Kirkee to Poona on 3rd Sept last for the purpose of carrying out the instruction in equitation of the class of Sub-Lts.

The following orders are confirmed:—

53rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated 22nd Nov 1875, appointing Lt F S F stokes, to act as Adjt, vice Berkeley resigned.

Regtl Order, dated 22nd Nov 1875, appointing Lt R C G Mayne, Asst-Instructor in Musketry, vice stokes.

Lt A Smith, 2nd Wing Subn 22nd N I, performed the duties of Qr-Mr, in addition to his own, from the 1st to the 25th Nov 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lt H F Berkeley, to Bombay, from date of departure, for fourteen days, on medical certificate

Staff Corps—Lieut E V P Monteith, 2nd Sqdn Subn and Offg 3rd Sqdn Officer, 3rd Sind Horse, from 13th to 22nd Oct 1875, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Army Medical Dept—Surg W Ironside, in extension, to remain in England, from 26th Oct 1875, to date of embarkation.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg Maj D Simpson, from 3rd Dec 1875 to 1st Jan 1876 preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Erratum—In G O C No 469, 21st July 1875, for 2nd June *read* 3rd June.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec, 1 1875.

Mr Anthony Benn Falcon, Mag and Collr, Bogra, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 18th Nov 1875, on his return from furlough, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr George Abraham Grierson, Asst Mag and Collr, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for seven days to enable him to attend the high proficiency examination in Sanskrit to be held in Calcutta in Jan 1876.

Mr Charles Dickenson Field, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 1st Nov 1875.

Mr Arthur Weeks, Offg Mag and Collr, Rajshahye, will revert to his appointment as Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, first grade, Burdwan, on being relieved of his present duties by Mr W H D'Oyly.

The following Officers are temporarily deputed on special duty in Behar:—

Mr J C Geddes C S, and, Mr A P MacDonnell, C S.

Mr Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, M A, is appointed temporarily on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat, with effect from the 9th inst.

Mr George Lucian Taylor Harris, Offg Additional Judge of Rungpore and Dinagepore, is appointed to act as Additional Judge and Joint Sessions Judge in the districts of the Dacca Division.

Mr Anthony Benn, Falcon Mag and Collr, Bogra, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, during the absence on special duty of Mr J C Geddes, or until further orders.

Mr William Sutherland Wells having reported his return from leave on the 30th Nov 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 11th August last is cancelled.

Mr Oliver Stokes Stack is appointed to be Dist Supt of Police, Moorshedabad.

Capt Richard Percival Davis is appointed to be Dist Supt of Police, Julpigoree.

Mr William Benson Maxwell, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Julpigoree, is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police in Purneah.

Mr George Robert King Meares, Asst Supt of Police, Purneah, is transferred to Sarun.

Mr Charles Philip Crouch, Asst Supt of Police, is posted temporarily to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Arthur Hutton James, Dist Supdt of Police, is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr Edward Melian Showers, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police in that district from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr A H James of his present duties.

Mr Hector Munro is appointed to act in the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police from the 26th June 1875.

The following Asst Supdts of Police of the second grade are appointed to act in the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police:—

Mr Charles Raban and Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra.

The following Actg Depy Mags and Depy Colrs are appointed to act as Asst Supdts of Police:—

Mr Frederick Arthur Chichester and Mr Earnest St George Kaye.

The following Surgs are appointed temporarily to do duty in the Presidency Genl Hospital:—

Surg Robert Davidson Murray, Surg Dennis Wood Deane Cominз, Surg Patrick Fenilon O'Connor, Surg William Allason Simmonds, Surg Roderick Macrae, Surg Thomas Elwood Lindesay Bate and Surg S Borah.

Dr J A Greene, Civil Surg of Serampore, on leave, is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Maldah, with effect from the date on which Baboo Dwarka Nath Chatterjea retires.

Mr H Thomson is appointed to be Supdt of the Sulkea Salt Golahs, vice Mr H W Toogood, deceased.

Mr H Lee, Asst Mag and Collr, Howrah, is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Howrah. He is also appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners

Mr Henry Granville Sharp, C S, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Dist Road Cess Committee of Gya.

Baboo Jodu Nath Sircar, Pleader and Landholder, is appointed to be a Member of the Dist Road Cess Committee of Bhagulpore, vice Mr W F Graham, deceased.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 1.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr T Wilkins, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Masulipatam, privilege leave for fifteen days.

Capt C E L Eastall to act temporarily as Special Asst to the Agent to the Govr of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam during Capt Blaxland's absence on special duty with the Maharaja of Jeypore. The appointment is without prejudice to Capt Eastall's other duties.

Captain Eastall, Actg Special Asst Agent, Vizagapatam, is appointed to be a Mag of the 1st class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jan 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W McMurray, Depy Collr, in charge of the Treasury, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for eighteen days, under Section 12, Supplement F to the Civil leave Code.

The Most Noble the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Lewis Moore to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr Kelsall on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Arthur Frederic Cox to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura during the employment of Mr McWatters on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Guy Francis Thomas Power to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellore.

Mr Francis Henry Hebbert to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Canara.

Mr James Henry Appearley Tremenheere to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot.

Mr Horace Handley O'Farell to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Cuddapha.

Mr Walter Millar Thorburn to the Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool.

The appointment of Mr Arundel Tagg Arundel to officiate as Additional Sub-Collr in Tinnevelly during the revision of the assessment in that Dist, notified in the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 6th Sept 1872, is to be regarded as substantive.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W B Powell, Chaplain of Aurungabad, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, from date of quitting his station.

Under Section 9 of The Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the undermentioned persons have been licensed to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians:—

The Rev W B Boggs, Missionary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada.

The Rev W F Armstrong, Missionary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada.

The Rev George Churchill, Missionary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada.

The Rev Rufus Sanford, Missionary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Bimlipatam.

Mr Josiah Burder, Catechist of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major J W Hindle, S C Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Officiating Dist Engr, Vizagapatam, one month's preparatory leave, under Chapter V, Section 18 (*a*), of the Civil Leave Code, from the date of giving over charge of the Dist.

C Sambiah Chetty, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Kistna Dist, F of privilege leave for one month, under Section 12, Supplement the Civil Leave Code.

Mr V M Fernandez, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, to officiate as Ex Engr, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr Lawfort on privilege leave with retrospective effect from date of assumption of charge of the South Canara Dist.

The following transfers and postings will be made in consequence of the appointment to the P W Dept of this Presidency of nine Asst Engrs of 2nd and 3rd grades from the Royal Civil Engrg College, Cooper's Hill:—

Mr W B De Winton from Special Asst Engr, Kistna, to the permanent staff of the Godavery Dist.

Mr H S Taylor to Godavery Dist as Extra Asst Engr.

Mr A H Garrett, Asst Engr, from South Arcot to Tanjore to complete the establishment.

Mr A D Maclean to South Arcot as Asst Engr for General Duties, at the disposal of the District Engr.

Mr H E G Evans to Trichinopoly, Asst Engr for General Duties at the disposal of the Dist Engr

Mr J E Paul to Tanjore as Special Asst Engr.

Mr H B Hutchings, to Tinnevelly, Asst Engr for General Duties, at the disposal of the Dist Engr.

Capt R R E Brockman, R E, Ex Eng 3rd grade, Godavery Dist, having returned to duty on the 5th Nov 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted in the "Gazette" of the 3rd Aug and 12th Oct is hereby cancelled.

Maj W H Wood's absence on leave having extended beyond the limit laid down in G O, No 1515, dated 7th June 1873, the promotion notified in the "Gazette" of the 7th Sept 1875 is cancelled.

The promotion to 3rd grade Ex Engr given to Lieut J F Dorward, R E, in the "Gazette" of the 1st Sept 1874, is cancelled on the same grounds.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Members of the Madras Civil Service from the 23rd Nov 1875, the date of their arrival at Madras per S S Sultan:—Mr J H A Tremenheere, Mr F H Hebbert, Mr H H O,Farrel, and Mr G F T Power.

Mr W M Thorburn is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 26th Nov 1875, the date of his arrival at Madras per S S Strathclyde,

Mr H J Stokes, Madras Civil Service, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras on the 23rd Nov 1875.

Capt P J Hankin, R N, assumed charge of the office of Private Secy to the Most Noble the Govr on the forenoon of the 23rd Nov 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made subject to the H M's approval:—

Maj Frank Horsley, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Col from the 20th Nov 1875.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Col G Adye, S C, Comdt 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on the 16th Nov 1875

Capt (Bt Maj) V E Law, Cavy Genl List, Supt, Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, arrived at Bombay on the 17th Nov 1875.

Maj E S Berkeley, S C, Sub-Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, arrived at Bombay on the 18th Nov 1875.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lt C A Cresswell, of the S C, Asst Comr, British Burmah, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Rangoon Calcutta, or Bombay.

With reference to G O G G No 1 of 1875, republished in Madras G O G, No 1, dated 4th Jan 1875, Lt-Col (Bt Col) William John Doveton, of the Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service from this date, on the pension of a Col, viz., £456-5-0 per annum, with the capital value of his extra annuity, viz, £4,414,—payable wholly in England.

The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Dept:—

Passed Hospital Apprentice Francis Blake, to be 2nd class Asst Apothecary, from the 20th Nov 1875, vice Asst Apothecary R J Anderson, deceased.

The following promotion is made subject to H Maj's approval:—

Infantry—Maj William Stenhouse, to be Lt-Col, vice Doveton, retired. Dated 26th Nov 1875.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Col C Scott Elliot, S C, Examiner, Pay Dept, arrived at Madras on the 24th Nov 1875

With reference to G O G Nos 632 and 655, dated respectively 2nd and 11th Oct 1875, the undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Surgeons on the Madras Establishment, from the 14th Nov 1875, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Arthur James Sturmer, and Benjamin Harvey Williams.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1875, republished in Madras G O G No 1, dated 4th January 1875:—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Henry Manning Eliott, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Extra Annuity £288-14 to be paid in England.

Lt-Col Edward Lloyd Malcolm Evans, S C, Ordinary Pension 292, Extra Annuity £289-19 to be paid in England.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—

Lt (Bt-Capt) Edward James Gunthorpe, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt, dated 1st Dec 1875.

The Most Noble the Govr is pleased to make the following appointments on His Grace's Personal Staff:—

Lts F A Aylmer, R A, and J Gordon, H M's 89th Foot, to be extra Aides-de-Camp.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The Most Noble the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Maj E S Berkeley, of the S C, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl 1st class, from the 19th Nov 1875 and Maj J A Ellis, of the S C, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, from the date of relief from his office appointment as Supt and Agent for Army Clothing, or until further orders.

Capt Campbell Walker, of the S C, Depy Conservator of Forests, is granted special leave of absence for one year, to proceed to New Zealand.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—December 3rd, at 3, Pellatt Grove, Wood Green Middlesex, the wife of Edward Hewett, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIKIE—November 30th, at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of Thomas Blaikie, Esq., prematurely, of a son.

COOKSON—November 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel James G Cookson, Madras Cavalry, of a son.

LEMESURIER—November 29th, at Jamalpore, the wife of Major A. A. LeMesurier, H. M.'s 14th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HAWTHORNE—November 29th, at Delhi, William Tracy, the beloved infant son of R. Hawthorne, Esq., aged 1 month and 23 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1875.

IT cannot be the financial effect of the English Government's acquisition of a direct interest in the Suez Canal that has impelled M. de Lesseps to issue a reassuring circular to his fellow-shareholders, and to engage the French Ambassador in London to take action on their behalf. The Canal Company's twenty-pound shares have, we understand, gone up fifteen or twenty per cent. in value since the completion of the transaction by which England has become responsible for the efficient maintenance and management of the Canal. And it is only natural that the shares should be more sought after, now that all uncertainty about the fate of the Canal has been removed by the transfer to the most powerful maritime nation of a right *in perpetuity* to watch over this great work and keep it available for the service of commerce. What troubles M. de Lesseps, therefore, must be the political rather than the financial aspect of the transaction. The great creator of the Canal finds himself now in the awkward position of "the engineer, hoist with his own petard." His twenty years' labour to break down England's monopoly of Eastern commerce has made that monopoly stronger than ever; and now the English Government actually steps in to take possession of the engine which he had forged for the destruction of France's ancient rival. Naturally, this is a sore mortification for M. de Lesseps; but we doubt if he can help himself in the matter, although the foreign press, taking its cue from him, has now begun to be uneasy as to the possible results of England's great stroke of policy, and to ask that the great Powers should interfere to secure the neutrality of the Canal. It would be advisable to know for how many shareholders M. de Lesseps speaks. A great many shares have changed hands during the last two or three years; and the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Northbrook, and other wealthy Englishmen have now a considerable stake in the fortunes of the Canal. It is hardly likely that these shareholders will support M. de Lesseps in giving the Canal Company a political character and urging the Continental Powers to meddle in a business which does not concern them. The shares held by Frenchmen belong to individuals, and not to the nation, and France can have, therefore, no ground of action till their property is damaged. Now, England will improve their property immensely; and she will give all possible freedom to the trade of all nations, as she has nothing whatever to fear from them, having already, in open competition, secured four-fifths of the trade passing through the Canal. But she of course cannot permit the neutrality of the Canal to be guaranteed by all Europe. It should be noted that England has bought a freehold property in Egypt, having acquired her shares in *perpetuity*, whereas the ordinary shares, we believe, revert to the Khedive after 99 years. England and Egypt are therefore the only real proprietors of the Canal, and they ought not to permit any interference with their sovereign rights. We are glad the question has been raised, because it will put to the proof at once the political courage of the English Ministry. Lord Derby seems to have declared that he will not oppose the appointment of an "International Syndicate" to manage the Canal, and of course it is right that all classes of shareholders should have a voice in the direction of their own affairs; but to allow any foreign Power to have a voice in the matter would be to undo the good the Ministry has already accomplished.

THE Cotton Frauds Department may probably be considered to have entered on a new lease of life since the edict has been withdrawn which threatened to hold the Cotton Frauds Act in abeyance, previous to its final withdrawal altogether. But though the well paid officials who preside over the Cotton Frauds Department may feel that they are again comfortably seated in their respective offices, they have not been able, in their reports which they have recently forwarded to Government, and which have been so very kindly and considerately reviewed by the Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, to bring forward any additional reasons for preserving for another term their Department from the fate which ought to eventually overwhelm it. All the departments of Government are extremely fond of employing figures to give a just notion of the importance of the work they get through in the course of the year, and the Administration Report of the Cotton Department for the year 1874-75 contains a number of figures, nearly the whole of which serve some useful purpose; but the Acting Inspector-in-Chief does not show, in his list of cases brought to trial under Act IX. of 1863, the quantity of cotton that the officers of the Cotton Department seized at the different places in the Presidency where their operations are carried on for the purpose of purifying the Mofussil cotton trade from the many frauds to which it appears to be exposed. Throughout the entire Bombay Presidency only 59 prosecutions were instituted under the Act, and in 46 of these convictions were obtained. Compared with the number of dealers in cotton in this Presidency, the total of 46 convictions must be a very small percentage upon the many thousands of persons against whom prosecutions could be instituted for attempts by mixing or adulterating cotton to defraud exporters and others, who, if we are to believe the supporters of the Cotton Frauds Department, are quite unable to take care of themselves. If the Cotton inspectors throughout the Presidency were to keep a record of the quantity of cotton seized or confiscated at each of the prosecutions they institute, some useful information might be obtained as to the value of the labours of the Cotton Inspectors, and we might possibly be able to congratulate the heads of the department on their successful achievements, whereas now an impression prevails that neither they nor their subordinates justly earn the liberal salaries they enjoy. The 46 convictions must surely represent a certain quantity of cotton, and the question is not an unreasonable one to ask what portion that quantity forms of the whole half million bales of cotton, or probably many more, which are produced in this Presidency. The estimates made by the Cotton Department of the quantity of cotton produced in the Bombay Presidency are only 556,655 bales, but this must be below the actual produce, as pointed out by Mr. Turner, for the exports of last year amounted to nearly a million bales, deducting the cotton received from beyond the Bombay Presidency. How much of this cotton, we may ask, has the Cotton Frauds Department succeeded in seizing and condemning as be of adulterated or as containing such a numbering mixtures of varieties of cotton as to amount to a fraud on the purchasers by putting a fictitious value thereon? Some proportion of this quantity to the total exported might be stated in the Administration Report, but there is no trace in any one of the reports of the Cotton Inspectors in the Presidency of the extent of their seizures. The utility of the Cotton Department could be in a measure estimated if this omission were supplied in future reports.

Some of the Native States have shown themselves to be not averse to follow the example set them by the British Government, and they have accordingly taken measures to prevent their subjects who deal in cotton from practising the tricks of the trade which the subjects of the Paramount Power are apt to indulge in. The Rao of Cutch has warned his subjects that "if any trader or cultivator shall hereafter "sell cotton and commit such fraudulent acts "(as in certain cases quoted) or shall assist in "the commission of such frauds, the clean "cotton, on inquiry and establishment of such "crime, shall be given to the purchaser, and the "rest in which the fraud might have been made "shall be burnt on the spot. The balance of "money that would thus remain due to the "purchaser, shall be paid him by the person "committing the fraud, from his property or "goods, or the same shall be given to the "purchaser after selling off by auction the "property of the person committing the fraud." This stringent warning interested the Cotton Frauds Department greatly, and Mr. Turner made in July last formal enquiry of the Political Agent whether the proclamation was still in force. The reply received is as follows:—"The proclamation referred to is still in force. "Another proclamation, however, on ~~the subject~~ "was issued on 16th April last. There have "been no infractions of the terms of this "notification. The proclamation has, it seems, "had a good effect, so far as I have been able "to judge; no complaints of the adulteration "of cotton having been received by the Durbar." A proclamation containing such terms as these is certainly likely to be utterly useless and would probably never be put in force, for, even if the dealer in cotton were guilty of fraud in the preparation of his cotton, his friend the native cotton inspector would be very unwilling to prosecute him on account of the severity of the punishment, and would most probably not be able to understand why a man should be treated as a criminal merely for securing an additional profit on his cotton, and a liberal distribution of money by the cotton trader would at any time make the transaction perfectly legitimate and correct. Besides inducing the Cutch Government to issue this proclamation measures are constantly being pressed on the Durbars by the Political Agents to make arrangements for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton in their territories, but the Native States seem to be moved with difficulty to adopt the suggestions made to them. But Act IX. of 1863 is declared by some of the Cotton Inspectors to be almost inoperative in consequence of the difficulty of understanding the meaning of Section III. under which prosecutions are usually made. The length of time the Act has been in force should have rendered its meaning an easy matter to find out now, but, as the legality of the prosecutions is not likely to be called in question, the penalties inflicted on conviction are realised. It should nevertheless be borne in mind that about three-fourths of the convictions are for mixing the qualities of cotton and offering the mixture for sale at the price of the finest quality each bale contains. But the Act makes a difference between mixing cotton and offering the mixture for sale; the former is punishable the latter is not. So that, apparently, Act IX. of 1863 has been administered in rather a slovenly way ever since it became the law of the land.

In the body of this Administrative Report of the Cotton Department is printed a letter signed by Mr. James Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., and addressed to Mr. Isaac Watts, the Secretary, National Indian Association, Manchester, on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act, which Mr. Turner has published in his Report, doubtless for the purpose of magnifying the importance of the Cotton Frauds Department, and possibly, too, with the object of impressing the Government with the necessity of allowing the Department to continue to live and be useful. We have no desire to spoil the anticipations of the Inspector-in-Chief, but probably Messrs. Gaddum and Co. may have something to say to the following statement regarding Mr. Bythell which certainly deserves attention. Mr. Greaves asks Mr. Watts to urge his Association to take prompt action to prevent the Cotton Frauds Act from being suspended or annulled, and then he adds:—"I may here mention "that the Honourable Mr. Bythell, of Messrs. "Gaddum and Co., is the strongest opponent "to the continuance of the Act, as you "will have seen from the evidence given "before the Commission. I returned last even- "ing from a tour through the cotton districts, "Bhownuggur, Dhollera, and Broach. Whilst at "Dhollera it was brought to my notice, that "Messrs. Gaddum's Agents at Bhownuggur and "Wudwan are imploring the Political Agent "of Kattywar on the one side, and Mr. "Borrodaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, on the "other, to protect them from the adulteration "now going on, and declare, if the Act is with- "drawn, it will be impossible for them to work "their agencies. This view is shown by almost "every agent I have met in the districts I have "named; and I feel very strongly that, if the "Cotton Frauds Department is abolished, "adulteration will again be as rampant as ever." This very confident assertion is made without reserve, and is adopted by the Cotton Inspector-in-Chief as an unassailable statement. What will Messrs. Gaddum and Co. say to it?

From a perusal of this Report of the Administration of the Cotton Department the reader is not impressed with the conviction that dealers in cotton are in need of the nursing the Cotton Frauds Department seeks to bestow on them. Outsiders cannot understand why buyers of cotton require Inspectors to be perpetually hovering about them seeking to fix a criminal charge on the sellers. Purchasers ought to be able to take care of themselves, and some of them can do so, as was very clearly shown in the evidence given by some of the witnesses examined before the Cotton Commission. But independently of this needless display of paternal solicitude by the Government is it not extremely likely that the improvements which are sought to be introduced in the preparation of cotton for the market may turn out to be serious obstructions to the trade, and may therefore tend to decrease the quantity cultivated or to prevent the increase in the cultivation from being so great as otherwise it would be? From tables published in the Report under notice the total arable land in the Bombay Presidency capable of producing cotton is much more than double that which is now under cotton, and when to this total is added the quantity grown on each acre, and which might be in some instances many times greater than it now is, the removal of obstacles in the way is a matter of importance. The Cotton Frauds Department has done nothing to stimulate the trade in cotton, nor can any one expect that by putting restrictions on the freedom of action of buyer and seller the two will receive additional inducements to prosecute their trade. The Cotton Frauds Department would probably like to add to the severity of the sections of the Act till they reached the ludicrous imitation of it by the Cutch Government, which we have noticed above, but the Department will perhaps perish for want of vitality before that consummation can be reached. The fact is worthy of notice that the Inspector of Cotton in Bombay is able to report that "during the past year "there have been no prosecutions under the "Act"; let us pray that this delightful state of affairs may soon be attained in every part of the Presidency which is now under the inspection of the Cotton Frauds Department, for then the end of that Department will not be far off.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 2ND DEC.

SINCE writing my last, "dear, dusty Poona" has quite recovered from its transient fit of "royal fever" Very powerful, but fortunately for the inhabitants of this classic spot, very brief was that exciting epoch, and the mention of the word classic reminds me that doubtless the world in general will be glad to hear that all "classes" of a military nature, whether belonging to the "ragged" or the "infant," from the weather-beaten Field Officer to the fresh young Sub-Lieutenant, appear to have braced themselves up once more to their arduous work, and may daily be met at all points of the compass, sternly striving to conquer the terrible angles and triangles, and disposition to insert inverted trees and buildings upside down in their field sketches and survey plans.

All the civil magnates and stars of minor importance having betaken themselves to their districts and their tents in order the better to dispense the blessings of justice to those placed in subjection beneath their sway, the dangerous but seductive military appear to have the place all to themselves, and to be quite determined to make the most of the present opportunity, and professionally to "make hay whilst the sun shines" or rather by inverting the above old saying, "whilst the sun is at the minimum of heat, to take the maximum amount of time from the twenty-four hours." From early morning until late in the day the rattle of drums, shrill bugle calls, the sharp crack of the rifles at the different ranges resound through the air. Real hard work is now the order of the day amongst the Poona garrison, the two brigades being constantly exercised under their respective Brigadiers, who particularly instruct them in the practise of the new system of tactics. You are aware that the usual garrison has been strengthened by the addition of three native infantry regiments, the 13th N. I. under Colonel Marston, on their way from Ahmednuggur to Malligaum, the 15th N. I., under Colonel Kemball, from Malligaum to Ahmednuggur, and the 19th N. I. Colonel Price commanding from Sholapore, to which station they will return on the conclusion of the Poona "autumn manœuvres." The ordinary garrison consists of 2nd Battalion of 7th Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, and the 1st Grenadier N. I., 8th N. I. and 17th N. I. The entire force is divided into two Brigades, consisting of one European and three native regiments in each Brigade. We have also had a number ~~of troops passing through~~. The 107th Regiment remained here for some days. They were under canvass, part of them near the railway station and the rest on the ground to the right of the 8th N. I. lines. They were a fine looking lot of men, and did not appear to have suffered much from the climate of Secunderabad. Their red serges were worn very short, barely a couple of inches appearing below their waist belt. They have been succeeded by the 44th regiment from Kamptee *en route* to Secunderabad, in place of the 107th Regiment.

The 18th Hussars are also expected here on the 12th instant from Bangalore, on their way to embark about 15th inst. on board H. M. troopship Crocodile. They have had a long spell of Indian service, and are said to be a very smart regiment and in very good order. So that what between the large garrison and the numerous "birds of passage," Poona has rarely been so full of red coats as during the present season.

The Artillery at Kirkee are also following the example of their infantry brothers in arms at Poona. Major Steinman's Battery is encamped some miles beyond Yerrowda jail in the vicinity of the hills called "The Sisters" for practice. The large plain and undulating ground in that neighbourhood making a capital range, while one of the "Sisters" forms a most admirable natural "butt." You will perceive that all here, from the junior member of the "infant school" to the mighty "gunners", are hard at work.

Yesterday there was a grand field day under H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. All the regiments "turned out" at a very early hour, but H.E. did not "turn up" for a considerable time after the troops were ready. The two brigades were drawn up in line of quarter columns facing the grand stand, at 30 paces interval. When the Commander-in-Chief arrived and assumed command several changes of front and other manœuvres took place, which were very smartly and neatly executed, the different regiments moving well, and marching rapidly but steadily at each change on the new points. At last they were got into position facing "Wanowrie" in two lines at right angles to their original formation. During the previous manœuvres, doubtless for some good purpose, the regiments had become inverted; thus the European regiment, instead of being on the right of the first line, was on the left. They then retired in column of companies from the left of the line in rear of the right, both Brigades continued retiring towards the Bund. When the then first brigade had passed out of sight, and the second had reached the Ghorpoorie road, being partially concealed by the fine old trees, they fronted, and having formed for attack, advanced in skirmishing order towards the enemy, who was supposed to be somewhere in the "Wanowrie" direction. The skirmishers advanced rapidly, and as soon as they reached the supposed zone of fire continued the advance by successive rushes, taking advantage of every sort of cover afforded either by nullahs or the undulating character of the ground. During this advance the centre skirmishers seemed always to make the first rush, which manœuvre acted well for a direct attack, as it prevented the lines of skirmishers from closing too much either on the centre or on either flank. As they neared the road running by the Wanowrie lines, and parallel to their advance, the line of skirmishers was successively reinforced by the supports and reserve, the entire of the brigade being thus engaged in the fighting line. The other Brigade now rapidly advanced in support; if anything, it was perhaps a little too much in the rear, for if an enemy had taken up a position covering the Wanowrie lines he doubtless would have had his guns in position on the heights to the left, and had the fighting line received a check or been repulsed could have safely pounded the Brigade advancing to its assistance.

However, altogether the troops manœuvred admirably and with an amount of elasticity and spirit pleasant to see. After a very hard but certainly most useful morning's work, they marched to their respective quarters at 8-30 A. M.

It is reported in military circles that a certain officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, who is as well-known for his inventive genius as for his conspicuous gallantry in the field, has lately brought before the authorities here a fuze which is said to combine all the elements of practical utility with cheapness.

As the new invention emanates from one who is no mere "tyro" in military scientific matters, but who has for years been most favourably known for his inventions connected with small arms, mitrailleurs, and artillery, it is to be hoped that the authorities will give a helping hand in every way, and that the scientific branch of the service, mindful of their country's good and their own high renown, will not allow any spirit of professional jealousy to interfere with the invention of the gallant winner of the "Order of Valour" having full and fair play. In a few days I hope to write more fully on this subject.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, Captain G. J Babot, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr James Pearse	Maj Mackenzie
Lt Col W W Goodfellow and two children	Capt McNeill
Mr and Mrs Saunders	Mrs Scott and three children
Mr William Brown	Mrs Lamb and two children
Mr Daniel Peebles	Mr and Mrs Pickard and two children.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H Gower	Mr Johnson.

FOR VENICE.

Mr T Payn	Mr Edwards.

OR ADEN.—Lt Mayhew.

THOSE BARBAROUS LANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Indian Church Gazette*, whose paragraph you reprint in your paper of the 30th ultimo, might have been saved a great deal of needless *distress* of mind if it had known properly what Dean Stanley really did say in his famous sermon. His words were *those marvellous* lands, and *marvellous* was converted into *barbarous* in the columns of the *Times of India*. It might be a press error of the P. D. but it looked very like a deliberate alteration, and the remarks in the *Church Gazette* are a striking proof of the progress of error. Poor Dean Stanley will be horrified when he sees himself scandalised in such a fashion. Your attention was called to the error at the time it appeared, but you omitted to make a note of it, and the word "*barbarous*," having got a good start, will probably keep its place in the famous sermon.

NEMO.

CAPTAIN HOGG'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.

LORD MARK KERR has sent us the following letter:—

MY DEAR HOGG,—There are two sayings which have become proverbial. One is "What's in a name?" and the other is "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." Why do you give your pamphlet a bad name? I recommended you to call it by what I think should be its right name—"Dismounted Cavalry," and you still call it "Mounted Infantry!"

Read Verdy du Vernois and Boguslawski. You quote the latter, indeed, as an opponent to mounted infantry. And so he is. And so am I. But if you read to the end of the sentence wherein he condemns mounted infantry, you will find he approves of dismounted cavalry. You will find in Verdy du Vernois' 2nd volume, "Etudes sur l'art de Conduire les Troupes," on "The Division of Cavalry forming part of an Army," some remarks strongly in favour of dismounted cavalry. His only fear is that, in their training, they may *attempt infantry drill and movements*.

I say to you—No Lines of skirmishers on foot advancing to attack, followed by Lines of supports on foot. No marching. No manœuvring as infantry. Gallop a regiment or a squadron to the required tactical point, dismount half of them or three-fourths of them. These can defend themselves and their horses equally well as infantry, no doubt, if attacked by Cavalry. But do not dismount them anywhere, except where their horses can be in some safe place, close at hand. No marching, no manœuvring on foot! Remember you are always light cavalry, with the power, in addition, of making good shots on foot, from advantageous positions, when required to do so.—Yours, &c.,

MARK KERR, Major Genl.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A.B.," whose letter appears in your to-day's issue, does by no means seem to be well-disposed towards Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Suklatwalla, for he would not have otherwise begrudged him the credit justly due to him for having in a generous spirit, very rare in these days, relinquished his claim to a large sum of money to which he, as the agent of the company, was entitled. It is always charitable to judge of a man's motives by his actions; and this wise principle is applicable in the present instance.

If Mr. Hormusjee, as promoter of the company, had made stipulations more favourable to himself than to the shareholders, as alleged,—though such was not the case—it was not his but the shareholders' concern; though, in acting as he did, he did nothing more than what all the promoters of similar companies have always been doing. But such stipulations are subscribed to by shareholders more with a view to their own benefit than that of the agent, because the prosperity and success of such concerns depend very much upon the character, influence and experience of their promoters.

That Mr. Hormusjee, by reason of the company going into liquidation, was entitled to a large sum of money is beyond question; and the shareholders were favourable to consider his claims. Why, then, should Mr. Hormusjee be denied the credit of generosity, when he relinquished his claim to a large sum of money which was offered him? Has he not acted in a manner quite unlike the rest of the mill promoters, and has not "A.B.," if he be a shareholder, benefited by Mr. Hormusjee's liberality. To a disinterested observer, his self-denial is certainly worthy of the highest praise, and it is to be wished that his example may be emulated by others.

Dec 4.

X. Y.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid your correspondent "A.B." has done a great wrong to Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Suklatwalla by denouncing his late action in connexion with the winding up of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Company, as a farce and a humbug. It would seem that now-a-days every act of knavery is hoodwinked and every act of virtue proscribed. It has also been too common among men of business to let down the black sheep among them as gently as possible. ~~And yet, here, for a simple act of generosity,~~ there is excited so much jealousy in the hearts of ill-natured folk, that it needs must be vented out. But then some body has said that the world, as now constituted, is more for knaves than honest people. I do not here wish to enter into a discussion with reference to the "agent's commission." As far as that goes I am one with your correspondent "A.B." I consider the commissions drawn by the so-called "agents" of spinning mills in Bombay, to be very improper and open to decision before a legal tribunal. The commissions so easily and so immorally earned ought to be stopped. In fact the sooner our legislators turn their attention to this subject and interfere to check the growing abuse the better. And I wish you would wield your pen in your editorial columns with a view to bring about a more healthy and satisfactory state of things. Shareholders in mill companies will find by and bye, when the percentage of their dividends becomes beautifully small in coming years, as is very likely to be the case, and of which there are now visible so many signs, that such commissions sit like so many millstones round their necks. But I do not see why this commission question should be brought forward against Mr. Hormusjee presently, when agents of every other mill in Bombay stand in a similar position to what that gentleman stood by virtue of the articles of his company. I am a shareholder in the Elphinstone Company; and I was present on the meeting day, and could therefore fearlessly say that Mr. Hormusjee had come to the room with a staunch determination not to take the slightest advantage of his indubitable rights. He had not, like agents of other companies, worked to secure as many votes as he could in his favour. He simply gave a piece of his mind that he thought he would earn the thanks of the shareholders by relinquishing his claim for commission and liquidating their company without any remuneration whatsoever, than insist, as other "agents" have insisted, on it and thereby deprive the shareholders of their money.

Mr. Hormusjee, so far as I saw of him that day, acted from purely sentimental and honourable motives, and I am indeed very sorry that he should have been thus unreasonably run down. Such a signal act of generousness on his part needed some praise. It would seem, however, that ill-natured folk, like the dog in the manger, would not let him alone. It is also very unfortunate that Mr. Hormusjee should have been pressed by his friends into a reluctant acceptance of the 5 per cent. Commission. Were it not for their importunities he would have steadfastly adhered to his original determination and thereby avoided all unfair criticism. It is seldom men of business are now-a-days found to forego their just rights. Mr. Hormusjee did under peculiar circumstances, and very wisely too. That was all. Let people carp at such an act if they choose. But Mr. Hormusjee need not be grieved at the attacks made against him. Let him derive the consolation that virtue is its own reward.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER IN THE ELPHINSTONE S. & W. COMPANY.

Bombay, 4th Dec.

** It seems to us that in Mr. Hormusjee's case virtue alone has not been its own reward. Mr. Hormusjee has had the satisfaction of being virtuous, and of getting a pecuniary reward at the same time.—ED. *B. G.*

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE RAJ SAHEB OF DRANGADRA.

HIS Highness Raj Shree Mansingjee, Raj Saheb of Drangadra, left this for his territory by special train on Saturday at 11 a.m. from the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I Railway. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of H. M.'s. 21st Regt. Marine Battalion, under the command of a European officer, with band and colours, was in attendance at the station compound. His Highness was met at the station platform by Mr. Lee-Warner, the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Mr. Venayekrao Wassoodew, the Oriental Translator to Government. There were also on the platform several wealthy native merchants, who entered into a short conversation with His Highness, after which His Highness was conducted to his carriage by Mr. Lee-Warner, who wished him a safe journey. His Highness took his departure accompanied by his court officials, followers and domestics. Order was maintained by the railway police on the station platform and by the executive police outside the station.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	57,166	9	8
Miss Maclean (Glasgow)	50	0	0
Per Mrs. Macfadyen—			
John Mackinnon	50	0	0
Duncan Macneill	50	0	0
Cathedral Box	3	0	0
Part of Earnings at Sundry Ladies' stalls at the Fancy Bazaar, 3rd instalment	633	8	0
	57,953	1	8
Less subscription received from Mr. J. Lamb transferred to "Army Fund"	10	0	0
Total	57,943	1	8
ARMY FUND.			
Amount previously acknowledged	5,243	2	8
Mr J Lamb	10	0	0
Lieut G C Dobbs, Bo S C	15	0	0
Total	5,268	2	8

H. MAXWELL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th December.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ALLAHABAD, 5th Dec.

The Prince has decided to see something more of the Madras Presidency than Madras itself and to let himself be seen somewhere else.

He takes the short sea passage from Colombo to Tuticorin, where he will open the southern extension of the South Indian Railway, and proceed thence via Madura and Trichinopoly to Madras which he will reach at 4 P.M. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy left Ajmere at a quarter past eleven o'clock to-day, visited Sambhur and arrived at Jeypore at 5 o'clock. He was received at the station by the Maharaja and European residents. The city was reached in carriages and the principal streets traversed in grand procession on elephants. The road was lined with Raj troops throughout.

The Residency was reached at half past six. The streets were crowded. The reception was most brilliant and cordial.

The Viceroy leaves Agra for Calcutta to-morrow. He starts at 8-30 in the evening and will into Allahabad at 6-30 A.M. on Wednesday get halt an hour for *chota hazri*, breakfast at Mogul Serai, dine at Bankipore and reach Howrah at 8 on Thursday morning.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN HUNTER.

Captain C. E. Hunter, extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, shot himself yesterday morning at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity. He was buried with military honours yesterday evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT KANDY.

KANDY, 4th Dec.

The Prince left Kandy this morning for elephant shooting *en route* to Colombo.

The movements after leaving Colombo are still undecided on account of cholera in the Madras Presidency. It is believed, however, that the land journey from Tuticorin will be abandoned.

The Prince is greatly pleased with his reception and the whole of the arrangements here.

Yesterday he visited the Botanical Gardens, and in the evening held a grand reception of Kandyan Chiefs in the old palace adjoining the temple of Bhuddah. The Chiefs' wives also were present and a large assembly of Europeans and others filled the seats. After all the Chiefs had been presented, the Prince presented the oldest of them with a medallion. Governor Gregory was then invested with the order of Knight Saint Michael and Saint George, whilst Mr. Birch, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Douglas, Auditor General, were invested as companions of the same order.

The Prince addressed the Governor in flattering terms when congratulating him, stating the additional pleasure he felt in conferring the order in the old palace of the Chiefs and before all the Chiefs assembled.

The ceremony closed by the presentation of a handsome casket by the Chiefs to the Prince.

The Prince then adjourned to the temple of Bhuddah, where the chief Headman exhibited the Bhuddah tooth. The Prince was much interested and spent considerable time in listening to the explanations of the headman.

Afterwards a grand torchlight procession of upwards of fifty elephants took place in which the celebrated dancing devils took a prominent part. The whole was a most successful and novel spectacle. The town was illuminated and beacon fires lit on the summits of the surrounding hills; there was also a firework display, but everything was greatly marred by the rain.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN HUNTER.

CALCUTTA, 5th Dec.

Captain Hunter, extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Great Eastern Hotel by blowing his brains out with a rifle. No cause is assignable for the sad deed.

Deceased had only just returned from leave. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, 3rd Dec.

Both Russia and Germany have notified approval of the Austrian scheme of reforms in Turkey, and final arrangements are only awaited for the return of Prince Gortschakoff to Saint Petersburg.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

The weather throughout Europe has been severe, and in some parts heavy snow-storms have fallen.

LORD DERBY ON THE PURCHASE OF THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

LONDON, 4th Dec.

Official despatches have been published in Paris respecting the recent interviews between Lord Derby and the French Ambassador in London relative to the Suez Canal Question. Lord Derby replying to the Ambassador on 27th ultimo stated that he adhered to his previous declaration that the Lord. (his Lordship?) would not oppose an arrangement for placing the Canal under the management of an International Syndicate though he would not propose it. His Lordship stated that the object of England's action was purely a defensive one, intended to prevent the preponderance of larger foreign influence in the management of the Canal.

THE RUMOURED EARLY ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The recent rumour of an earlier assembling of Parliament is authoritatively denied.

THE EGYPTIAN AGGRESSIONS IN ABYSSINIA AND ZANZIBAR.

A deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society of Great Britain waited upon the Earl of Derby to-day at his official residence in Downing Street. The Earl in replying said he was quite prepared to advise the Khedive of Egypt to abandon any scheme, if such existed, for the annexation of Abyssinia, but Her Majesty's Government was at present without any information on the subject. He believed that the violation of Zanzibar territory by Egypt, if authentic, must be due to some misunderstanding. In case the Sultan of Zanzibar requests the interference of England, Government will endeavour to preserve good relations between Egypt and Zanzibar and prevent injustice by either side.

RUSSIA AND KHOKAND.

St. PETERSBURG, 3rd Dec.

There has been a fresh rising of the Kiptschak tribes against the Russians at Khokand. An engagement took place on the 24th ultimo, the Russians proving victorious, having defeated with great slaughter twenty thousand of the Kiptschak troops on the Syr-Daria.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 3rd Dec.

A Ministerial notification again nominates Senor Canovas del Castillo to the Premiership.

LONDON, 2nd Dec.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9½ to 9/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do. do.	92½
5 do. do.	96¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,937,500	Dec.	£62,500
Bills Discounted	£20,062,500	Inc.	£937,500
Bullion	£23,812,500	Inc.	£125,000

The sum of £622,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 3rd Dec.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	70,000 bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	4,000 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	21,000 do.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Total Week's Imports of Cotton	46,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats	2,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	500,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	219,000 do.

Surats during the week have continued to be freely offered.

3 per cent. Consols for Account	93⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	103¾

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

5th December.

Maximum time occupied by messages in Transit from United Kingdom to Bombay 26 hours 5 minutes.

Minimum time 9 hours 28 minutes.

Average time occupied 19 hours 39 minutes.

Teheran route right.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Erratum.—The arrival of H. M. S. Dorris and Topaze was announced by *Trincomalee* not *Galle*.

Mr. M. Laing Meason, Special Correspondent of the London *Echo*, and Mr. Julian Robinson, of the *Pioneer*, have arrived in Madras, and will wait there until the arrival of the Prince of Wales from Ceylon.

The cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of October 1875, amounted to 13,505½ bales, of lbs. 52,86,512 or candies 6,743 and of the value of Rs. 11,82,672.

In a telegram to the *Pioneer* from Kandy, 3rd December, the statement occurs that the Prince would on the 4th visit Kuanwella; 5th, in camp; 6th, elephant sport; 7th, levee, State dinner, and ball at Colombo; 8th, opening the Breakwater, and embarkation for Tuticorin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

We learn from the Kurrachee paper that Surgeon Molloy, who was placed in arrest at Kurrachee pending investigation into charges of insubordination preferred against him by Surgeon Major Oakes, of the 56th Regiment of Foot, has been released from confinement, and directed to return to his duty by orders from Army Head Quarters.

Brigadier-General Hume, C. B., commanding Jubbulpore District, will shortly arrive in Calcutta, to take command of the Presidency Division during the absence of Brigadier-General Ross. The Calcutta Volunteers and the new Rifle Club that is being formed will, doubtless, says the *Indian Daily News*, find a hearty supporter in General Hume, who was the champion shot in the N. I. R. A. last year.

It is said that the Masonic Lodges at Burma intend presenting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with an address accompanied with a silver casket of Burmese manufacture. The working of very pretty gold and silver cups has long been one of the specialities of the Burmese, and we can only hope that the Masonic casket may be worthy of the Lodges presenting it, the Royal recipient, and the artistic taste of the Burmese manufacturers.

Colonel Michael is expected to return shortly to Madras. We seem to have been misinformed, says the *Madras Mail*, about his having made a reference to the Government about his allowances during his employment on special duty with the Prince. The Government after appointing him in September to join the Prince's staff, resolved that during his absence from Madras, he would be entitled to the same pay and allowance he draws when at the Presidency, plus his *bona fide* traveling expenses.

The Burmese embassy sent by H. M. the King of Burma to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, arrived at Rangoon on the 22nd November, and was received with a salute of 8 guns. The *Rangoon Mail* believes that they proceed to Calcutta in the King of Burma's steamer the Tsetkya Yeen Byan. The *Mail* adds that Moung Ong, 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, proceeds to Calcutta shortly to be presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. A better representative of a Burmese gentleman it would have been difficult to produce out of the whole province, the Rangoon paper thinks.

Dr. Andreas who left Bombay a few weeks ago to pursue scientific investigations in Persia, was, on his arrival at Kurrachee, hospitably entertained for ten days at Government House by Mr. Muloch, C.S., in the absence of the Commissioner in Sind. From Kurrachee the learned Doctor went to Hyderabad, where he was the guest for several days of Colonel Wallace. He afterwards proceeded to Tatta, and thence by land to Gwadur along the route taken by Alexander, so that he has had the opportunity of finding out all about the latter's march through the disputed land of Gedrosia.

We read in a Madras paper that of all the troops that were sent down to Beypore to form the guard of honour, and fire the salutes, and keep the road for the Prince, none remain there now. The detachment of the 43rd and 48th European Regiments have left for Bellary and Cannanore respectively, the former by train and the latter by steamer. The Battery of Artillery has come down by rail to Madras *en route* to Burmah, and the detachment of the 9th M. N. Infantry are on the march to Cannanore. The guns that were to fire the salutes have been sent back to Cannanore by the last named Regiment.

The special correspondent of the *Englishman* writing from Penang, November 25, concludes his letter in the following words :—"It is hoped on all sides here that the result of the expedition will be the annexation of the country, which will never be developed so long as Malays have any voice in its Government. There are undiscovered tin-mines and thousands of acres of splendid land covered with forest, only waiting for the application of European capital and Chinese labour. Upon the policy now adopted it must depend whether Perak remains an untrodden jungle, or is to become a centre of British industry and commerce in the far East."

At Calcutta the serious charge of murder has been preferred against Captain William Abbot, Master of the British ship Jumna. The man who is alleged to have come by his death at his hands is a native seaman named Darvaish. It appears that the deceased, with others, shipped on board the vessel from Calcutta, and went to St. Helena, Demarara, and other places. On the voyage he gave offence to the Master, who is said to have kicked him with his sea boots on, and seriously injured him. On the vessel reaching Calcutta the man Darvaish was sent to the Medical College Hospital, and a charge of grievous hurt preferred against the Captain; but as the man died on Wednesday morning at the hospital, an amended charge of culpable homicide was made and Captain Abbot arrested. The coroner and jury viewed the body of the deceased last evening, preliminary to the inquest at which all the facts connected with the case will doubtless be disclosed.

An official announcement has been made that the Prince of Wales is expected by the Madras Government to arrive in Madras on the morning of the 11th instant. His Royal Highness, it is understood, will hold a levee in the afternoon of the same day, and will remain until the 18th instant, or a full week, in the Madras Presidency. Another local paper says that the latest change reported in the Prince's programme is that the proposed shooting trip to the Annamalay Hills shall be carried out—but when it is not stated. The decision, we understand, was come to at Beypore before the Prince left for Colombo, at a consultation meeting held on board the Serapis on Monday morning under the presidency of H. R. H.; Sir Bartle Frere and Dr. Fayrer appearing for the Prince, and the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, Colonel Michael, Dr. Houston and Messrs. MacGregor and Logan for the Madras Government. Of this, however, we are sure, Colonel Michael and Mr. MacGregor left Beypore yesterday and are now at Coimbatore *en route* to Michael's Valley to select the safest course to be taken by H. R. Highness to the Hills, and to decide upon the arrangements to be carried out.

The *Rangoon Mail* publishes the following particulars about the prisoners connected with the Rangoon plot :—"We understand another remand has been applied for by the police in the conspiracy case, and that the town Magistrate has as yet refused bail for all or any of the prisoners. Moung Shway Tsee, the son of Khayee Shoke, the well known proprietor of the Ahlong Steam Saw Mill, is among those who have been apprehended, and his advocate offered bail for his appearance to the extent of Rs. 20,000, but Mr. McIver considering the gravity of the charges refused to grant bail, and thought the Police should not be hurried with their case. As we said before, no story is too absurd for credulous Burmese to swallow, and that the leaders of this absurd rebellion should find followers amongst them is not to be wondered at, by any one acquainted with the character of the people, but that the son of a Chinese landed proprietor, who is probably worth more than a lakh of rupees, a youth who has travelled for some 4 or 5 years in China and the Straits, and who is an heir with his brothers and sisters to a large and flourishing business should have been gulled into joining a rabble of ignorant and misguided Burmese in such a ridiculous exploit is surprising indeed. He is not, of outside races, singular in his folly however, for a Suratee trader is also among those apprehended. We can only say if the prosecution succeed in obtaining evidence against these two men that there must be something in the old idea of the moist climate of Burma having the effect of softening the brain.

We read in the *Madras Mail* that last Friday morning, Miss Carpenter visited the Government Female Normal School, for the purpose of presenting to the Institution a copy of Her Majesty's Book "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands." This book is a present from Her Majesty the Queen to the School and it bears Her Majesty's autograph on the first page. The Director of Public Instruction and some of the leading Hindu gentlemen of Madras were present to receive the volume. Miss Carpenter gave some interesting details of her interview with Her Majesty, and of the circumstances which had led to the presentation of this book. She then read the following letter,—a copy of which was presented with the book—from Major-General Ponsonby, Private Secretary of Her Majesty the Queen to Miss Carpenter :—

> Balmoral, Aug. 26th, 1875.
>
> MADAM,—I am commanded by the Queen to forward to you the accompanying copies of Her Majesty's book for the purpose of being presented to the Female Normal Schools at Madras, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Scinde.) As you have been good enough to offer to take charge of these volumes, I have forwarded them to you for presentation to the Institutions named, and I should feel obliged if you would at the same time convey to the managers of these schools Her Majesty's appreciation of the services they have rendered in the cause of Female Education in India.—I have, &c., HENRY F. PONSONBY.

The Director of Public Instruction, in expressing the gratitude of all those connected with the school for the honour done to it by the Queen, remarked that, if there were anything which could enhance that honour, it was that the bearer of this present was Miss Carpenter, who had taken so deep an interest in the welfare of the school, and to whom, indeed, it owed its existence.

The dinner at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Tuesday night, in commemoration of the Feast of St. Andrew, went off fairly well, all things considered. The *Englishman* tells us :—Precisely at 7 o'clock the subscribers and guests to the number of about a hundred and fifty sat down to dinner; Colonel McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., presiding, and Mr. J. Mackintosh, officiating as croupier. After dinner the loyal toasts were proposed by the Chairman; and after "The Viceroy and the land we live in" was proposed and applauded, Sir Douglas Forsyth proposed "The Army, the Navy and the Volunteers." Sir Henry Norman returned thanks, his name having been coupled with the "Army." "The pious memory of St. Andrew" and "The Land o'cakes" were then proposed by the Rev. D. B. Morris and the croupier and Mr. A. Mackenzie then called on all present to drink "To the memory of Bruce and Wallace." This being done, Dr. Ewart proposed "The Lasses," which was ably responded to by Mr. Macrae. "The Civil Service," proposed by the Rev. A. N. W. Spens, was responded to by the Lieutenant-Governor, while Sir Richard Garth returned thanks for "The Bench and the Bar" proposed by the Rev. Mr. Thompson. "The Merchants and Trades of Calcutta" were proposed by Major Sterndale and Captain Bruce, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith and Captain Gordon Robb returned thanks. "Our Guests" was responded to by Sir Henry Norman, who in return proposed "The Chairman." "The Croupier," proposed by Sir R. Temple, and duly responded to, concluded the toasts of the evening, after which the greater portion of those present parted for the night.

BOMBAY.

Departure of a Native Chief.—Shrineewas Raojee Punt Pritinidee of Aundh, Sattara, left this for his territory by train from the Byculla railway station on Friday last.

A Defaulter.—Coondlik Ranoo, a hack buggy driver, was on Saturday fined Rs. 5 by the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, for plying a public conveyance for hire without procuring an attendant's license and badge from the Commissioner of Police.

Robbing a Child of its Ornaments.—A Hindoo woman named Doorghie, residing at Bhoiwady, reported to the police that some person had removed two silver anklets valued at Rs. 9 from the person of her child on Friday last. Enquiries are being made by the police.

A Juvenile Thief.—A Hindoo lad named Rama Siddooba was on Saturday convicted at the Fort Police Court by the Senior Magistrate, on four separate charges of stealing fowls from four different parties. His Worship, in disposing of the several cases, ordered defendant to receive six stripes with a light rattan.

Accident.—A Hindoo lad, about twelve years of age, employed at Ragoojee Jadowjee's Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated on the new Foras Road, Byculla, got his left arm completely fractured yesterday morning in the machinery. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Arrival of Horses.—Thirty-nine horses were landed at the Carnac Bunder on Friday last from Kurrachee, and were taken to the Byculla Flats. Fifteen other horses, belonging to private horse-dealers, were landed at the Carnac Bunder on Saturday, from Kurrachee, and taken to the Byculla Flats.

Theft.—A Mahomedan named Abutali Emaumbux was on Saturday convicted by the Senior Magistrate of three separate charges of theft of property consisting of tea, wearing apparel, &c., belonging to General Aitchnson, Captain Jackson, and a butler in the employ of Captain Jackson. He was sentenced to an aggregate term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

Fire near Chinchpoogly.—A large jowlee shed or hut situated near the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Chinchpoogly called Chore Bazaar was completely burnt down about the same time when the fire at the Victoria Mills at Chowpatty took place. The fire was, however, extinguished before anything serious had occurred. The amount of damages or the origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

Elections in Freemasons' Lodges.—Now that the year is drawing to a close, the Masonic Lodges working in Bombay have begun to elect new masters to rule over their destinies for the coming year. On Saturday last, at the regular monthly meeting of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," the most prosperous and influential Parsee Lodge in this country, Bro. Darashah D. Reporter was elected its Master for the next year.

The Municipal Committee.—We are requested to state that the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to consider the claims of the various charities of the place, and to determine how His Royal Highness' gift should be appropriated, consists of the following gentlemen :—Lt.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Esq., and H. E. Jacomb, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Corporation Meeting.—In our report on Saturday last of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation the speech in suppport of the proposition of the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. N. Mundlik that the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay should be elected a member of the Town Council, should have been attributed to Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee and not as it was to Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee who followed the Rao Sahib, but spoke in opposition to that gentleman's proposition.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—One Gunga, woman, residing at New Funneswady, appeared on Saturday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and obtained a warrant against one Girdharee Luximondas, whom she charged with enticing away her daughter named Rewoo, a married woman. Rewoo is alleged to be lawfully married to one Succaram Sutwa, who is now residing at Ahmednuggur, and was under the guardianship of the prosecutrix for the last two years.

An Act of Benevolence.—We learn that the Rev. Fr. J. Braz Fernandes, Vicar of the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Lower Mahim, who takes much interest in the cause of education of the youth of his and surrounding parishes, has generously contributed the sum of Rs. 10,000 as endowment to the girls school of his parish established about two years ago and conducted by the sisters of the order of the Holy Cross, appointing the Rev. Father J. Caetano Pereira, Dr. D. Braz Valles, and Mr. Domingoes Francisco de Souza as trustees of the said fund. The interest of this amount is to be applied towards the maintenance of the school. The institution is henceforth to be called the Girl's School of the sacred heart of Jesus and Mary, endowed by Rev. J. Braz Fernandes. This munificent act is worthy of being imitated.

The Archbishop of Goa.—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East left Aden on Friday at 2. P. M., and is expected here on Thursday or Friday next. Preparations are being made for a grand reception at the Mazagon pier, where His Grace will disembark and will be received under a canopy by the Rev. Canons; Sir Antonio Sebastian de Carvalho, Portuguese Vice-Consul; clergy of the town of Bombay, Mahim, Salvacao and St. Michael, Bassein and Salsette, which will be headed by the Very Rev. Diogo Manoel Gomes, Superior of the Mission of the North, subject to the Primate of the East; and by the brothers of the Confraternities of N. S. da Gloria and St. Sebastian, of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon; and those of the Churches of N. S. de Saude, Kalbadavie, and St. Francis Xavier of Dabool, and taken in a procession, through the triumphal arches by the way of the new Dockyard road down the "Laurence de Lima's Street, to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, where a *Te Deum* will be enchanted to the glory of the Almighty God for the safe arrival of His Grace the Archbishop in Bombay. It is said that his Lordship the Bishop Leo Meurin will also be at the pier for the reception, and the procession will be accompanied by a band of music. We believe that Dr. S. A. de Carvalho, the worthy representative of the Portuguese Government here, has taken an active part in arranging for the Primate a fitting reception in Bombay.

Fire at the Victoria Mills.—About 7 P. M. last evening, a destructive fire broke out on the premises of the Victoria Mills, Chowpatty Road, the same mill in which a fire broke out about a month ago. Unfortunately, at that early hour, the supply of Vehar water was very limited, and notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of the police and the townspeople to save the property, that portion of it called the "stores room" was completely destroyed in half an hour. The stores room contained, it is supposed, a quantity of cotton, the account books of the company, cash, and other valuable property; and the damage, it is estimated, must amount to no inconsiderable sum. Every effort was made, after the arrival of fire-engines, to confine the fire to the burning portion and to save the long range of buildings in which the different descriptions of machinery is fitted up, as well as the valuable bungalow situated opposite, the property of a Bhattia merchant. Those efforts were happily successful, and thus what might have proved to be a disastrous fire was checked and confined to the small area which it at first occupied. Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., was present on the occasion; and his presence doubtless stimulated the efforts of the many members of the police force who rendered very valuable assistance. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the principal proprietor of the mills, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and other native gentlemen were present at the fire.

A Lecture on the Life of the Late Dr. Wilson.—An address to native students attending the Free General Assembly's and other kindred institutions was delivered late last evening by the Rev. R. Stothert on the evidences of Christianity as exemplified in the life of the late Rev. Dr. John Wilson. The College rooms of the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwady, were filled with a large assemblage of young natives, chiefly Hindoos and Parsees, whose hurried movements towards the lecture room bore evidence to the Great interest they felt in the subject matter of the lecture. There were present, besides, the Rev. Messrs. Park, Mackichen, Urquhart, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, and Gunputrao. A few native girls attending one of the Mission Schools were also present. Mr. Stothert stated that on Sunday evening before last he gave his young hearers an address on the evidences of Christianity, and that he intended to follow up the subject last evening; but that meanwhile, it had pleased Providence to make a change. But he (Mr. Stothert) had not, nevertheless, changed his own purpose; and that he still wished to speak that evening on the evidences of Christianity as exemplified in the life of the late Dr. Wilson, as he had spoken on the preceding Sunday evening of those evidences as illustrated in the life of the Apostle Paul. Both afforded the same evidences of the transforming power of Christian truth. The lecturer read copiously from Christian works and made apposite remarks upon the incidents mentioned theirein which were similar to the incidents of the late Dr. Wilson's life. At the close of the address, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. Mr. Stothert, and the meeting dispersed at a late hour.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy is coming to Calcutta, at the request of Lord Northbrook, during the Prince's visit. He will be a guest of Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee.—*Indian Mirror.*

The Riot Commission.—The Riot Commission which was held in the Poona districts for a fortnight, and afterwards procceeded to Matheran, and from thence, we understand, will proceed to Bombay to submit their Report to Government on Monday next. We hope that the Government will publish the report of this Commission for the information of the public.—*Poona Observer.*

Rain at Kurrachee.—The rain has been coming down in torrents here since Sunday; the falls have been almost incessant; there has been a difference within the last two days of 8 degrees in the thermometer, which was yesterday down to 70 in the shade at noon; on Sunday at the same time it was up to 82. The temperature has cooled considerably. The roads and streets in the town are in a shocking state; they would be a disgrace to a sixth rate town. To walk on them with safety one must go barefooted; to maintain ones standing in shoes is a feat difficult of accomplishment; he is certain either of losing his centre of gravity, or leaving his shoes behind him in the slush and muck he has to wade through! The roads furnish a commentary on our Municipal conservancy, which we would hold up as a model to be imitated by other Municipalities. Municipal funds are frittered away here on useless purposes at times, and yet money cannot be had to metal our public thoroughfares. Oh! ye shades of MacAdam!—*Sindian.*

THE ASSAULT BY PARSEES ON MR. LEE-WARNER.

The hearing of the case against the remaining nine prisoners, viz :—Bomanjee Eduljee, Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, Nanabhoy Eduljee, Merwanjee Rustonjee, Hormusjee Pallonjee, Merwanjee Eduljee, Ruttonjee Nowrojee, Hormusjee Limjeebhoy, and Shapoorjee, Sorabjee, charged with assaulting Mr. Lee-Warner, was resumed before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Cleveland produced what he described as certified copies of the records of the convictions, obtained from the Magistrates' office which he had spoken of having taken place as against the first prisoner; and said he should produce a policeman who could identify Bomanjee Eduljee as the man who was convicted and fined on those occasions.

The interpreter was ordered to read and translate the documents produced, which were extracts from the General Register of Crimes, for 1874, kept at the Subordinate Magistrate's Office at Bandora.

Mr. Pherozesha Mehta objected to the documents being read, contending that the law required the production of the original records of the convictions, and would not admit of the Court entertaining extracts merely from a register.

Mr. Cleveland contended that the documents he produced should be held to be certified copies within the meaning of the Act.

The Magistrate decided to have the extracts read, and

The interpreter then read the documents which stated that on the 23rd of October, 1874, Bomanjee Eduljee was charged, in concert with four other prisoners, with assaulting a Marwarree by kicking him, and was fined 15 rupees. It was further stated that the prisoner had been previously convicted of using criminal force, in 1869, and fined 15 rupees. The documents were endorsed by the Magistrate, Second Class, at Bandora, and signed by him.

After hearing Mr. Pherozesha Mehta further, the Magistrate decided not to admit the documents as evidence.

Mr. Cleveland said that in that case he must ask for time to ascertain what was the proper document to obtain. He had been advised that what he had adopted was the only means of proving the convictions.

Mr. Pherozesha Mehta objected to an adjournment, unless it was carried over next week, and after some discussion, it was decided that Mr. Pherozesha should address the Court on behalf of the defence, leaving it for Mr. Cleveland to produce the evidence he desired to bring forward on a future occasion.

Mr Pherozesha first renewed his application for a summons against Mr. Lee-Warner for assaulting his client, the first prisoner. He submitted that there was a clear case of a very violent and serious assault upon this man by Mr. Lee-Warner, on that gentleman's own statement, and on his own evidence; and besides it was only fair to the prisoner that he should be placed on the same footing as the complainant, in regard to having an opportunity to state so far as he had an opportunity of observing them the circumstances that occurred on the occasion. His case was that, as far as he could, he prevented Mr. Lee-Warner's being assaulted, as he was in danger of being, in consequence of his first assaulting the shigram-wallas. Mr. Lee-Warner might have been attacked far more vigorously by those whom he had whipped, if a quieting of their excitement had not been brought about by his client coming forward and advising them to take the name of the gentleman, and let him go. It was for the preservation of the public peace, and really to prevent the people who had been assaulted by Mr. Lee-Warner from assaulting him in return that the first prisoner interfered.

The Magistrate said he was not inclined to grant a summons at present.

Mr Pherozesha then proceeded to address the Court for the defence. He said he thought it would have been much better that the case should have been settled out of Court, and the parties have stopped with expressions of regret on all sides. But it had been thought proper to drive the matter to its last lengths, and there was nothing for him but to go into the evidence and see what conclusion could be arrived at upon a careful and close scrutiny of it. In the first place, he would remark that if there was a person who might have been expected to set an example of obedience to law and order, it was certainly a gentleman in the position of Mr Lee-Warner; but in this case he acted very differently. Commenting on the evidence Mr. Pherozesha said all the witnesses except Mr. Lee-Warner himself, and his ghorawalla, (whose evidence on this point at least he ventured to say not the slightest reliance could be placed,) stated that the Parsees' shigrams, when Mr. Lee-Warner first came up with them were close to their proper side of the road,—at least as close as in a street without a footpath and where foot passengers were constantly passing, could be expected. He had no hesitation in saying, that as far as Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence was concerned that gentleman stated exactly what he believed to be true; but he must make the remark that, excited as Mr. Lee-Warner must have been, his fancy had to a certain extent carried him away, in giving his account of the proceedings. That remark, he thought, would be fully justified when Mr. Lee-Warner's statements were considered in connection with the evidence of his own witnesses. It was evident that Mr. Lee-Warner after calling out to the hindmost shigram-driver, at once drove forward, though he saw the man did not move aside and he contended that it was solely on account of Mr. Lee-Warner's own rashness (he would not use any other term,) that the collision took place. Mr. Lee-Warner's case was that he only struck one of the shigram-drivers, viz:—the one he came up with last; but he was instructed that Mr. Lee-Warner whipped the people who were sitting on the boxes of everyone of the shigrams as he drove passed. However, to take Mr. Lee-Warner's own story, his first act of whipping the shigram-driver was indubitably a most unwarrantable assault; and it was a matter of very great regret that Mr. Lee-Warner should have committed himself in that manner, especially when it was considered that the shigram walla was not in fault, and that the whole fault really lay on the side of the complainant. As regarded the prisoner's act in seizing the horse's head, he contended that the man was perfectly justified in doing so; and the natural and most orderly thing to do under the circumstances,—his friends having received an unprovoked assault from Mr. Lee-Warner,—was certainly to take the offender's name. What the prisoner did in this respect was just what any good and peaceful citizen might be expected to do under such circumstances. After commenting at length upon the evidence, and particularly upon that of the ghorrawalla, Kessoo, who, he said, showed a very strong desire to favour his master and to conceal all that might tell against him, Mr. Pherozesha asserted confidently that so far from there being a case of assault proved on the evidence for the prosecution against his client, there was a very serious case of assault on the prisoner by Mr. Lee-Warner. Speaking of the matter of the chair, he said his client, so far from striking Mr. Lee-Warner with it did all he could to intercept a blow aimed by some one else; and he contended that that incident supported the moderation of the conduct which, he thought, he might say had been conclusively shown he practised throughout the affair. In conclusion, Mr. Pherozesha alluded to Mr. Lee-Warner's statement, made in answer to a question from his Worship, that under similar circumstances he would act exactly in the same way again. He (Mr. Pherozesha) was quite sure his Honour would not give encouragement to—he was going to say such a boast on the part of any person; and he was sure his Honour would do the best he could to put down the taking of the law into any gentleman's own hands, however high the gentleman's position might be.

Prisoners No. 2 and 3 both denied that they took any part in the squabble.

Mr Ghandibhoy, in addressing the Court on behalf of prisoner No. 7, alluded to the trial as a miserable affair, which had been made a mountain out of a mole-hill, in order to take up the time of the Court. His client had not taken any part in the affair; but he was present, and it had apparently been found necessary, in accordance with a very common practice, to take him into custody in order to preclude his being called as a witness. If Mr. Lee-Warner had received any unpleasant treatment in the matter, it appeared to him to be simply attributable to his own hasty temper. He thought it was apparent from the evidence that Mr. Lee-Warner not only lost his temper, but was in fact very vicious.

Mr. Pestonjee said that the prisoners Nos. 4, 9, and 10 were not present at the disturbance at all; and the other prisoners for whom he appeared did not take any part in the assault by Mr. Lee-Warner. Two of the witnesses for the prosecution,—the ghorrawalla and the ice-cream vendor,—had sworn to identifying them; but he was prepared to call several witnesses to prove the contrary.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pestonjee's speech, the Court adjourned, Mr. Cooper intimating that he would proceed with it on Tuesday, at 2 P.M.

A SINGULAR CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

Captain Robert Methven, of the P. and O. S. S. Pera, appeared on Saturday at the Mazgaon Police Office before the Deputy Commissioner of Police and complained of an illegal retention of a private letter belonging to complainant by the late chief engineer of the Pera, Mr. Daniel G. Peebles, who deliberately declined to deliver up the same. Captain Methven further stated that the letter in question was received by him by the last mail from his brother-in-law, a retired Colonel of H. M's Army. On receipt of the letter, he merely opened the envelope, and owing to pressure of work, did not then read the contents of the letter, but put it into his pocket. Subsequently on looking for the letter in his pocket he found it missing and he thought he might have dropped it from his pocket on board his vessel, but from information he received from the officers of the ship he now fully believed that Mr. Peebles was in possession of the letter. On applying to Mr. Peebles for the same, declined to give it up and Captain Methven therefore desired the Deputy Commissioner's assistance. Mr. Peebles has left the company's service and proceeds to England by the S. S. Venetia, the next mail steamer.

Mr. Edginton directed Inspector Sweeney to proceed on board the Pera and to request Mr. Peebles to deliver up the letter in question should he have it in his possession as stated by complainant. Inspector Sweeney carried out the order, but returned stating that he had seen a letter in the possession of Mr. Peebles, who said it belonged to Captain Methven, but refused to give it up.

Captain Methven was there upon referred to the presiding Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Nana Morojee to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Peebles. Accordingly Captain Methven appeared before the Magistrate and on relating the circumstances obtained an immediate summons against Mr. Peebles charging him with theft, which was duly served by Inspector Sweeney. Mr. Peebles thereupon accompanied Mr. Sweeney to the Police Court, and on being placed before the Magistrate, pleaded not guilty to the charge, and at the request of the Magistrate handed over the letter in question to Captain Methven, in the meantime stating to the Magistrate that the letter came into his possession inadvertently. It was handed over to him by Captain Methven himself amongst other papers, consisting of his certificate and discharge order, and he (defendant) could not understand how a criminal charge could be preferred against him. His Worship desired Captain Methven to read the letter to himself and to state whether he thought the defendant would have benefitted in any way by retaining the letter. Captain Methven read the letter and replied in the negative.

The Magistrate thereupon remarked to the defendant that there was great wantonness on his part in retaining property that did not belong to him after repeated entreaties were made for the delivery of the same.

Captain Methven here insisted that the case should be proceeded with but after some further discussion, his Worship postponed the hearing to this day in order that both complainant and defendant might procure counsel, defendant being held to bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 in his own recognizance for his appearance.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 2nd instant :—

Read Government Resolution No. 4629, dated 15th November, stating that the latrine placed by the military authorities on the Trustees' land at Colaba must remain where it is, until it is seen how far the nuisance caused by it is abated by the trees which have been planted.

Read minutes of Land Committee recommending that the military authorities be requested through Government to remove the latrine from the Port Trust land on to their own ground, as the Trustees do not want the latrine on their property.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 26th November, suggesting that the new beacons on "South Butcher" and the "Barnacles" be coloured black, as they should be kept on the port hand in approaching, in accordance with the French and English practice.

Resolution.—The Chief Engineer's proposals is approved of, and the Master Attendant should be requested to have all the other buoys and beacons in the harbour painted according to the Board of Trade rules by 1st April next, and to issue the usual notification.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 30th November, reporting that he has had the bed of supposed moorum, which H. M. S Raleigh touched, examined, and he finds it is Aden pumice stone which must have been thrown overboard by some vessel surreptitiously, probably during the Abyssinian war. The patch covers an area 80 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, and is in some places from 3 to 4 feet above the surrounding bottom. He suggests that the Chief Engineer be requested to remove as much as possible by divers with all despatch.

Read memo. by Chief Engineer, dated 1st December, recommending that the removal of the ballast be delayed until the Trustees get a diving bell of their own rigged up, which it is expected will be very shortly, and stating that helmet work is very expensive.

Resolution.—Clearing operations need not be commenced until a diving bell is purchased.

A WRECK OF THE CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.

BAPPOJEE VAICOUNT WAGLE v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

It will be remembered that, on the day preceding the High Court recess in May last, the Chief Justice delivered a very important judgment in this case affecting the raising of imperial revenue in Canara. The case was a representative one, and the decision given in it in favour of Government has overtaken and probably impoverished many of the landholders in Canara. We hear that, although the judgment was given more than seven months ago, the plaintiff has not been able yet to get a copy, which, according to latest accounts, was in the Government Central Press. On Saturday last, the plaintiff appeared before the Chief Justice, who was sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side with Sir Charles Sargent, and represented that the decision in the case had ruined him. He appeared in a shabby dress quite unlike the descent clothing he had put on during the hearing of the case; and he probably wished that shabbiness of dress to be taken as a symbol of his subsequent poverty. He complained that he had not been able to get from Government the costs awarded him by the Court. He had presented to the Court a petition which was in the Chief Justice's hands, and was as follows :—

To the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., Chief Justice.

The humble petition of Bappojee Vaicount Wagle, an inhabitant of Bad.

Most respected Sheweth—That the petitioner was not given the full amount of the expense entailed in a lawsuit against the defendant in accordance with the order of the High Court. That with a view of obtaining redress, he begs permission to explain to your Lordship orally the amount he entailed in that suit, which has nearly ruined him, and consequently he is unable to petition you in the usual way for want of money; and as in duty bound he shall ever pray.

BAPPOJEE VAICOUNT WAGLE.

This petition had been referred by the Chief Justice to Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, who were the plaintiff's solicitors in the case, and Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee had reported on it as follows :—"The costs in the Canara case have no doubt been very heavy on account of the very large fees which had necessarily to be paid to counsel, and as to which there was no order for refund by the other side. There is no complaint of any costs ordered by the Court to be paid by the other side not having been paid. The plaintiff is of course a great sufferer, but I can suggest no relief, as he is only sharing the common fate of unsuccessful litigants. This petition was not written with my knowledge."

The Chief Justice—You are the plaintiff in the Canara Land Settlement Case?

Plaintiff—I am the plaintiff's son and also his constituted agent to conduct the suit.

The Chief Justice—You complain that your father has not obtained the full amount of the costs?

Plaintiff—Yes.

The Chief Justice—I have enquired of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, your solicitors in the case, and they say you have received all the costs to which you were entitled under the decree of the Court—

Plaintiff—I have not got all my costs.

The Chief Justice—And that the costs which you have not got were costs to which you were not entitled.

Plaintiff—I have not got from Government all the costs which the Court awarded me.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Tyabjee says you have got. There were special costs which were arranged to be borne by Government; and of the rest each party bore his own costs.

Plaintiff—The Court awarded me the costs incurred by me in coming down to Bombay to carry on the proceedings. Those costs were to be borne by Government; but I have not got them.

The Chief Justice—Probably the Taxing Master did not pass them.

Plaintiff—I had to come to Bombay six times; and I have got the expenses of two trips only.

The Chief Justice—The Taxing Master thought that you came and went too often. If you have got any good ground of complaint, I am sure Mr. Tyabjee will attend to it.

The party then left the Court.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The arrangements for the Prince's tour in the North-West are now so far advanced that we may sketch them for the reader without much fear of making mistakes. On the morning of the 4th January His Royal Highness will arrive at Bankipore, and will be received there by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who will present to His Royal Highness a number of English and native gentlemen who distinguished themselves during the late famine. After breakfast the Prince will leave by special train for Benares, where he will arrive about dusk. He will be met by Sir John Strachey at the Rajghat station, and will go up the river in a boat past the ghats and city, the river face of which will be brilliantly illuminated. He will land at one of the ghats and drive to the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp. Next day he will hold a levee, receive a visit from the Maharajah of Benares, return it, and lay the foundation stone of a hospital. On the 6th, he goes to Lucknow, arriving about 5 P.M. He will probably remain at Lucknow till Monday, the 10th. It is understood that during his stay he will be entertained by the talukdars in the Kaiser Bagh, and at a ball or some other entertainment at the Chuttur Munzil. One day will, probably be devoted to pigsticking. On Monday, the 10th, H. R. H. proposes to leave Lucknow for Cawnpore, arriving there in the afternoon. He will visit the Memorial Gardens and Church, and after dinner will leave by special train for Delhi where he will arrive on the morning of the 11th. He will probably remain at Delhi until the 17th, reach Lahore on the 18th, Jummoo on the 20th, return to Lahore, 22nd, leave on Monday, 24th, arriving at Agra about 4 P. M. on the 25th. The idea that he might visit Roorkee and Hurdwar has been abandoned. On arrival at Agra, he will be met at the E. I. Railway station on the left bank of the Jumna by the Lieutenant-Governor, and will drive across the bridge of boats. He will then proceed in a procession of elephants, with guns and cavalry, to the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Prince will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor during his stay in Agra. He will remain at Agra until the following Monday, 31st January. There will be a large number of native Chiefs collected at Agra and a considerable part of the first two days will be taken up with ceremonial visits. It is probable that on Wednesday, 26th, a fete will be given to H. R. H. in the Palace by the Lieutenant-Governor, to which the principal Native Chiefs and European gentlemen will be invited. On the evening of Thursday, 27th, there will probably be an illumination of the Taj; and on the following night, Friday, 28th, the ball given by the civil and military residents of the N. W. P. On Saturday, 29th, the Prince may probably visit Fatehpur Sikri. On Monday, 31st, he will go to Gwalior, to visit the Maharajah Scindia, returning to Agra on Wednesday, 2nd February. He will leave Agra on 3rd or 4th for Jeypore. He will not visit Ajmere. On the night of the 6th he will probably travel through from Jeypore to Moradabad, arriving there on the morning of the 7th. From Moradabad he will drive to his Camp in the Terai. The next three weeks will be devoted to tiger-shooting with General Ramsay and Sir Jung Bahadur in Kumaon and Nepal. H. R. H. may probably arrive at Allahabad on the 4th March. It is expected that he will only remain here during the day, and start the same evening for Indore and Bombay.—*Pioneer.*

EXPERIMENTAL ARTILLERY AND RIFLE PRACTICE IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer*, Nov 29.)

Circular Memo. from the Adjutant-General to General Officers commanding divisions and districts, No. 238, dated Simla, 30th January 1874.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief invites the attention of General officers commanding divisions and districts to G. O. C. C., 15th July 1873, promulgated in the month of October last.

2. His Excellency desires that in the divisions and districts named in the margin, where sufficient targets and artillery screens, collected from every available source, can be obtained, to admit of the representation of an enemy, and where ground so open as to allow of such practice being made without danger to the public is available, similar experiments to those referred to in the above quoted general order may be carried out at unknown distances, in the spring, after the conclusion of the annual course of musketry practice.

1. Peshawur.
2. Rawul Pindee.
3. Lahore.
4. Sirhind (Umballa).
5. Meerut.
6. Oudh (Lucknow).
7. Gwalior (Moorar).

3. The front line of the defence should be represented by mud ghurras, sun-baked, painted and placed at one pace apart, either on the top of shelter trenches or in the open, according to the nature of the ground; or screens of common country cloth, supported by props of wood or bamboo, which, like the ghurras, should afford a target similar to that which would be offered by men firing from behind artificial cover or lying down in the open.

4. The supports might be represented by iron or other targets placed lengthwise according to the General's discretion, but as near as possible to the first lines, and in such position and formation as will entail the minimum of loss from the fire aimed at it. The third line by ordinary artillery practice screens marked off with horizontal lines at 2 feet, 4 feet, and 6 feet, placed so as to represent companies in reserve and batteries in action, at such a distance, not more than 400 yards from the front line, as the General Commanding may think fit, under any natural cover available on the flanks, if possible.

5. The disposition of the ghurras, targets, and screens, as intended to illustrate the defensive position, should be governed also by very careful consideration for the safety of the public, and prior to any firing, a cordon of sentries should be placed on each flank of the dangerous space for a distance of at least 2,000 yards to the rear of the screens, care being taken that the sentries are not in any danger.

6. The troops should advance to the attack of the enemy represented, and fire be opened at discretion, by direction of the officer in command, without any clue to the distance, but the spots at which the fire opened and ceased should be marked and subsequently measured; the number of rounds actually fired and their effect should also be ascertained and illustrated by diagrams drawn to a scale of 1 inch to 32 inches.

7. In conjunction with the above experiments, but on a separate day, dummy figures, representing two gun detachments, placed in gun pits at full intervals, showing the same target as would be represented by men serving their guns in the same position, and taking every advantage of cover, will be fired at by 40 infantry at a range of 800 yards for five minutes; and two guns will fire at dummies representing infantry occupying 30 yards of shelter trench at a range of 1,000 yards for five minutes. Instructions for the provision of the required artillery ammunition will be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery at each station by the Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery. The effect of this separate experiment is to be separately shown by diagrams on the scale above directed.

8. The object of these practices is :—

(*a*) To exemplify how by steady, accurate, and overpowering fire the advantages of a defensive position can be, to a great extent, neutralized.

(*b*) To determine the effect of both the aimed and unaimed fire.

(*c*) To elucidate the question of the safest distance for reserves on different grounds.

(*d*) To exhibit to the troops the necessity for correct judging of distance and the difficulty of hitting small objects at varying ranges.

(*e*) And the necessity of being careful not to expend ammunition without a fair chance of hitting.

9. The additional amount of ammunition to be supplied for these experiments is for each of the seven stations mentioned 21,428 rounds of No. V. Snider, to be obtained as early as possible by indent from the Ordnance Department under sanction conveyed in Military Department letter No. 1017 of the 9th December 1873. This ammunition is not to be stored.

10. The Commander-in-Chief wishes that sketches of the ground on a scale of 8 inches to a mile, a report of results and of the number of rounds fired and between what distances; also a description of the formation in which the attack was made in a condensed form similar to that in the G. O. quoted, may be sent to the Adjutant-General, Simla, as soon as the practice is over, together with all the information, &c., that general officers commanding may be able to furnish.

11. Separate diagrams will be required, exhibiting the effects of fire at different times and distances on the same targets.

12. With the object of diminishing the expense, artillery and commissariat carts for the transport of the targets and screens should alone be employed.

(Signed) FRED. THESIGER, Major-General,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT No. 1.

PESHAWUR.

From Brigadier-General T. F. Wilson, Commanding Peshawur District, to the Adjutant-General of the Army,—No. 1284, dated Peshawur, 2nd May 1874.

Sir,—With reference to your No. 238, Musketry—"Experiments," of 30th January 1874, I do myself the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, a memorandum showing the result of the experiments which have been carried out in this command by the 1-17th and 72nd Regiments and Royal Artillery.

2. In doing so, I venture to say that the value of the practice which has been allowed by the Commander-in-Chief can hardly, as I think, be exaggerated; the most lively interest was taken in it by all, including a great number of officers unconnected with the British troops.

3. The ground was admirably suited for the purpose and Major Mackinnon, under my directions, selected a portion of it best calculated to deceive as to correct distances, and throughout this practice nothing was more remarkable than the want of precise knowledge on the part of both officers and men of the ranges at which they were firing.

4. The second day's practice made by the 72nd Highlanders afforded a singular instance of the terrible effects of breech-loading rifle fire, when the precise range had been ascertained; on this occasion, in the last two or three positions which the regiment took up, they got it precisely, and a storm of bullets fell on the ghurras, and in a few moments a very large proportion of the 450 at which they were firing were broken; on the other hand, both regiments on their first day's practice appear never able to accurately gauge the distance; the bullets generally fell over the mark, and the result was that a comparatively small number hit the mark aimed at.

5. The experiment of firing at figures representing men working guns in gun pits was very satisfactory, for although the figures were of khakie colour, and were at the distance of 800 yards quite undistinguishable from the newly thrown up earth which formed the parapet of the battery, and the butt behind, yet on each occasion every figure was struck, and the bullets fell in and around the battery so close and heavy that it would, I think, have been impossible to work the guns at all.

6. Throughout these proceedings the ground was carefully kept by a native cavalry regiment, and there was no accident of any kind.

7. Government letter No 293 of 7th April 1874 sanctioned Rs. 100 for the expenses attendant on these experiments; and consequent on the careful superintendence given by Major Mackinnon, and the assistance afforded by the officer in charge of the Peshawur Arsenal, and the Executive Commissariat Officer, the cost for everything amounts to only Rs. 79-2-6; and believing, as I do, that ball firing over a rough and unknown country, as has been practised here under Lord Napier's orders, is a valuable supplement to the target practice and measured distances of the parade ground, I sincerely hope it may be permitted to be repeated in this command during the ensuing cold season.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. F. WILSON, Brigdr.-Genl.,
Commanding Peshawur District.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

INDIA: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

BY MR. GRANT DUFF.

Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette."
(*Contemporary Review*, Nov. 2.)

You ask, in the sixth place, whether there is yet any sign that the English leaven is leavening the whole enormous and overwhelming mass of Indian life, and if so, in what special directions.

Yes, I think there are such signs. Considering that we cannot be said to have been in possession of India for more than a generation at the most, or half a generation if we date from the conclusion of the war of the Mutiny, which, perhaps, may hereafter be considered as the real conquest of India, I think that the signs are sufficiently numerous and satisfactory; but the area over which our influence has to work is so enormous, that as yet it is only the day of very small things.

To condescend, as we say in Scotland, upon particulars, I think the codes are producing a very considerable effect, and that in a generation or two *their* morality will become the morality of India.

Secondly, There seems reason to believe that, at least in Bengal, the infection of incorruptibility is really beginning to extend from the English to the native magistrate.

Thirdly, In the same province, the zemindar is learning to have a glimpse of the truth that property has its duties as well as its rights; and the same phenomenon is more and more witnessed in other parts of India.

Fourthly, A great number of educated natives are getting to think about many philosophical subjects very much as persons in Europe think of them, who have broken with all definite forms of creed. There would be a difference in their way of stating their opinions; their statements would be coloured by the associations of childhood and national history; but, when you came minutely to examine them, the root differences would not be great.

Fifthly, The whole of the Indian mode of regarding the world is being put in the way of being altered. The boy, whose answers to questions about Europe I noted in my paper in the *Contemporary* for July last, could never make the same sort of mistakes about the power of England which lay at the root of the outbreak of 1857.

Sixthly, It seems now quite clear that English is going to become the *lingua franca* of the peninsula. It is surprising to what an extent this already is so. A very intelligent English servant, who travelled with me, told me that he found it much easier to get on in India than he ever did in any of the numerous countries to which he had accompanied me, from the number of people who spoke just enough English to enable him to make himself understood.

Seventhly, The changes which we have introduced, and are introducing, are making and will make the native utterly impatient of the old methods of communication. Already our railways are largely used for the purpose even of religious pilgrimages, and the theocratic caste system has accommodated itself to the purely plutocratic arrangements of railway directors.

Eighthly, The demands made by the ruled on the ruler are becoming entirely different. The very people who *think* they prefer native to English rule would be wild with horror if they were to be exposed for a single year to native rule, as native rule would be, if English rule did not subsist side by side with it.

Ninthly, We are creating numerous quite new industries and modes of life. We have steam jute-factories and cotton-factories manned by natives. We have introduced tea-planting, coffee-planting, cinchona-planting. Our experimental farms have hitherto been no very great success, because we have only been feeling after the right methods, but I heard enough at Madras and Tanjore to make me hope that at last, in Southern India, we were getting on the right track—the track, that is, of attempting not to revolutionize, but to improve native practices.

Tenthly, Our schools and universities are extending the idea of scientific method. Read carefully that extract from Raja Siva Prasad's book which I quoted, in the *Contemporary* for September. That man, at least has obviously got hold of the scientific view of history.

I might multiply somewhat these heads, but the ten that I have given will show you that I think we are as far as possible from being mere "outsiders and foreigners," and that the leaven is working very fast and very wide; but, remember, you have to leaven two hundred and fifty millions, and what portion of your own millions at home, so few by comparison, have you already leavened, although you have within Great Britain such an infinitely larger amount of leaven to dispose of?

If we abandoned India to-morrow, we should leave great material traces of our rule in roads, railways, and other public works, although nearly all of them would very soon fall into ruin. We should leave considerable moral traces for a time, but only for a time, on the lives of a mere fraction of the most enlightened portion of the inhabitants, but on the great mass of the population we should leave no trace that we would wish to leave whatever. We have put the millions on the very first step of the ladder which will lead them to a more prosperous life, but India must have a further hundred years of education before they will have climbed many steps of that ladder. If we disappeared now, the relics of English influence would be just one perturbing element more in the vast and complicated world of India. In what direction the relics of that influence would work it is vain even to speculate. You might have, amongst other things, some such movement as the Taiping rebellion in China growing out of a crazy and horrible mixture of Christian and non-Christian ideas. Some years ago in the Punjaub, a peasant told an Englishman that he and his village had been reading a book about a country to which light did not come from the sun, but, strange to say, from a lamp, and that he had arrived at the station for the purpose of getting some more information about this wonderful lamp. The man had been reading a translation of the Apocalypse, and had taken it for a geographical work. That is merely one instance to show you the sort of unexpected result that has been produced thus far by our very best efforts to influence the masses. It will all, I dare say, be very different some day, but we must have time, and long time, to let our influence filter down. The pert talkers in the Presidency towns who dream dreams of the time when the English will disappear, would be the very first to be devoured, if the English did disappear; but through them and the like of them, our influence will gradually filter down, through two or three generations, becoming, it is to be hoped, somewhat better in the third than it shows itself in the first generation of educated Indian youth, which, however, with all its faults, is quite as good as we have any right to expect it to be. We are all too apt to forget in what a fearful plight we found India, and out of what a gulf of ruin we are slowly raising her.

You ask, seventhly, whether the social attitude of the European to the native is as harsh as it is usually said to be.

Well, I suspect that a vast deal of what is commonly said on that subject *was* much truer than it *is*. The private soldier from Kent or Aberdeenshire, who had driven native armies before him like chaff before the wind, was not likely to have the same sort of feeling about the individual native which is natural to educated people, who know that many of those natives belong to races which have done great things, and that many of them have all kinds of good qualities. Again, the European private soldier, and the lower class of Europeans generally came across only the lower kind of native. When they found that native trying in every way to cheat, circumvent, and impede them, as was often the case, they felt an amount of indignation which cannot be approved, but is readily understood, and they behaved accordingly. The younger and more thoughtless members of a higher social class, I fear, occasionally still behave in the same way, but I do not think contempt for the natives was ever the tone of the better portions of Anglo-Indian society. Every one will form his judgment upon such a subject from his own individual experience; and all I can say is, that, having been brought up very much amongst Anglo-Indians, especially those of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, from my very earliest childhood, I have never heard any other tone taken about the natives than that which I found prevailing amongst the best people whom I saw in India, which is just the same as that which prevails amongst well-informed persons at home.

It is idle cant not to admit that the natives of India are far inferior to ourselves. If that were not so, we should not be there. That being so, our attitude must be usually an attitude of command; and an attitude of command, if prompt obedience is rendered, is very apt to become an attitude of harshness and menace. If you are not prepared for a good deal of the attitude of command, you had better leave the country; for the problem which you propose to yourselves is an insoluble one; but the very men who will be most prompt in crushing down opposition to lawful commands will be the first to adopt as little of the attitude of command as possible. Under their rule, the thing they wish will be done, with no appearance of effort on their part. That is the ideal which all your best men set before themselves, ruling as if they merely guided; and that ideal will more and more spread amongst classes which would not have adopted it of their own mere motion. Mr. Bright's expectation, that the courtesy of the Prince of Wales towards the natives would react favourably upon our own uncourteous officials, does not seem to me to be founded on any wide knowledge of those officials, who are certainly not generally uncourteous; but I think the per-centage of uncourteous officials, already much diminished, will become less and less, from the operation of other causes. The bitter feeling roused by the mutiny very naturally did cause a change in the attitude of the European to the native, but the mutiny is now becoming an event of ancient history, and the feelings it engendered are gradually giving place to other and better ones. The private soldier has indeed been lectured about good behaviour to the natives, to such an extent that it is a great question whether his comparative meekness has not impaired his most important function—his *preventive* military efficiency. When he was supposed to be a sort of demon, who would eat up a native who crossed him in any way, the native was much less likely to provoke a conflict with him than he is now, when he knows that the English private soldier is merely a somewhat stronger man, accustomed to act with other strong men by the bonds of military discipline, and so far, but not further formidable.

The better behaviour of your lower European population is thus not all pure gain, any more than the rough manners of some of your railway people, and such like, have been all pure evil. The guard who, when the train was just starting, tumbled the almost naked but very dignified Brahmin into a railway carriage, out of which he was insisting that a whole flock of his humbler countrymen should be turned lest *his* sacredness should be defiled, with the exclamation, "To 'ell with your caste!" was, I humbly venture to think, in his way, a great, though somewhat iconoclastic, reformer.

Besides, we, who sit quietly at home and discuss these questions, should not forget that *the* great difficulty in the way of putting the natives on anything like the same social platform as the Europeans, comes from

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the native, not the European side. What are you to do with the orthodox Mahomedan, whose creed, as far as you are concerned, is tersely summed up by the poet in the line :

> " Praise to the name Almighty ; there is no God but one ;
> Mahomet is his prophet, and his will shall ever be done.
> Ye shall take no use for your money, nor your soul for interest sell ;
> Ye shall make no pact with the Infidel, but smite his soul to hell !"

What are you to do with the high-caste Hindoo who washes his hands the moment your back is turned if he has had the misfortune to touch you ? As long as these fierce religious and caste distinctions remain, there is a gulf between the races which cannot be crossed, and which will prevent the growing up of many of those charities of life which are the chief bond of a homogeneous society.

Let us, then, on this side, do all we can to echo the views on such matters expressed by the best Indians of the present day, and the long line of eminent men who have taken the same view, each in his own generation ; but let us most carefully avoid general and unjust accusations such as are too commonly brought by persons who try to make capital at home by philanthropic commonplaces, or by the far more numerous class which innocently and honestly repeats their utterances.

You proceed, eighthly, to ask me how competition is working.

I say, with the utmost confidence, that it is working extremely well. I think that you are getting into your Civil Service a decidedly better set of men than you got in the old Haileybury days—and in the old Haileybury days you got a great many very good men. It is not true, but the exact opposite of true, that the men you are now getting are physically inferior ; on the contrary, they are very healthy and powerful. If any one is disposed to deny this, let him move next Session for the figures in the possession of the India Office. It is, further, not true that they are men from a low social stratum. The clergy of the Church of England, which is, I hope, a sufficiently respectable class to satisfy cavillers, has contributed much more largely than any other ; and the wonder at first sight is, not that there are so many, but so few from the humbler ranks of society. I have never examined how far the men who do spring from the humbler classes have succeeded. The only case that happens to occur to my mind, as I write, is that of one of the most distinguished men in all India. The cry against competition for the Civil Service of India arose, I fancy, chiefly from two classes—first, from the Indian families who, under the old system, commanded such an immense amount of Indian influence that they could push into the service as many sons or nephews as they wished, if, at least, the sons and nephews were decently intelligent and well-behaved ; secondly, from the schoolmasters who find that their antiquated and clumsy methods of teaching, or no teaching, are of none avail against the thoroughly real and good teaching of the best of the much-abused crammers.

With the vexation of the Indian families I can thoroughly sympathize, but they have the remedy in their own hands, and they are applying that remedy, so that more and more the old names will, as I hope and believe, reappear in the various branches of the Indian service. This is a matter to which, I hope from no undue prejudice, I attach very great importance, for again and again I have listened to speeches in the House of Commons about India, made by persons of excellent intentions, which were, it appeared to me, almost valueless, from a want of that kind of knowledge which persons belonging to the Indian families, sucked in, so to speak, with their mothers' milk. Whatever harm, however, was done in this direction *within* the service, by the change, is long gone and passed, and now you are reaping simply the good of it ; you are getting better material, and the old family links are becoming reunited.

Do not understand me to say that I think our present system of competition by any means perfect. I should like to see each of the two old universities found a great Oriental faculty, and should like to see all successful Indian candidates obliged to spend, in connection with one or other of these, the greater part of their probationary time. I know that there would be a great deal of opposition to such a course, but it would be a wise course, and the Government, backed by the two old universities, would be strong enough to enter upon it. It is a sin and a shame that, considering our position in the East, these two enormously wealthy institutions should have done so little either for Oriental learning, or for the training of Indian administrators. The scheme which I propose would no doubt be so unacceptable to many vested interests that it is most unlikely ever to be carried into effect ; but, if I am correctly informed, projects of a humbler kind have been very recently discussed between the India Office and the universities.

Ninthly, you ask me my view as to the best means of preventing famines : whether irrigation or railroads or what ?

I reply, neither irrigation nor railroads nor roads, but all three. As I said in the House of Commons in the year 1869 when making the Indian financial statement—

" Irrigation is of the last importance in the development of our great Indian estate, and we shall spend, I believe, a great many millions upon it before the century is done. At the same time we should, I think, be cautious not to allow ourselves to be led away by those who believe irrigation to be a panacea. Irrigation would not by itself have prevented the Orissa catastrophe. Roads and railways, coming in aid of irrigation, would have prevented it."

India really looks, as if it had been *made* for the purpose of being managed by a civilized and wealthy people, who would pour capital into it from without. It is common to say that it is a poor country, and so it is, but it is only a poor country because its vast resources require a prodigious amount of development, a development which its own people cannot give them.

(*To be continued.*)

FRENCH PORTRAITS.

(*Daily News.*)

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

THE literature of fiction contains no romance more strange than that which the life of the Empress Eugenie would furnish if fully told. It is still too early to tell it. At some future time chroniclers will relate the marvellous story of how a beautiful Spanish girl won a throne by her loveliness, and the incidents of this conquest will set many a genuine breast throbbing, if it do not inspire other princes with the desire to emulate the Sovereign who, in the face of protesting courtiers, bravely made a love-match, and to his dying day never had—domestically speaking—occasion to repent of it. But for the present the Empress Eugenie is girt not only with the majesty which must hedge a fallen throne, but with the respect which guards all women from public criticism ; and a writer would shrink from seeming to invade, for purposes of idle observation, the privacy of an august lady, whom her sorrows not less than her many virtues have sanctified. The Empress Eugenie is, however, a most active politician, and as such come within the scope of notice. The head—nay the heart and soul—of the Bonapartist faction who are plotting the overthrow of the French Republic—and who will overthrow it if not closely watched—the ex-Empress plays too important a part for it to be impertinent to inquire how far her past political acts offer good augury for her wisdom in the present, or for her aptness to rule by-and-bye, should fortune unhappily favour her son's cause. It is not because her Majesty has been as a wife, mother, and widow irreproachable, that one can afford to forget that she holds it in her power to do an incalculable amount of mischief to a great country which has suffered more than enough already from the ambition of pretenders.

For the purposes of this notice we may accept official biographies as correct, and say that Mdlle. Eugenie de Montijo was born in 1826 of a noble Spanish family, who trace their pedigree to the 14th century. Private circumstances prevented her from being educated at home ; she and her sister accompanied their mother on a long round of travels, and received a strolling education in London, Paris, and watering-places of fashionable resort. Branches of study which require assiduous application—music, for instance—were perforce neglected amid their frequent changes of residence. On the other hand, the young ladies became excellent linguists, learned dancing, riding, and the conversational art to perfection, and grew up to be altogether brighter of wit, more vivacious and capable of thinking for themselves, than could possibly have been the case had they received the customary training in a convent. This quasi-American education, much opposed to the Continental prejudice which would keep girls in total ignorance of all worldly things until their marriage, lent a piquancy to the exquisite graces and beauty of the Demoiselles Montijo ; and by the time they were of marriageable age nothing was wanting to render them most eligible too wooers—according to foreign views of matrimony—but large dowers. If Eugenie de Montijo had been heiress to a fortune, it is probable that she would never have become Empress of the French. However, the Countess of Montijo's circumstances were so straitened that she was compelled to settle in a third-floor lodging in the Rue St. Antone in Paris, and nothing seemed less likely at this time than that one of the richest grandees of Spain, the Duke of Alba, would come as he did, pay his court to and marry the youngest of the fair sisters. This most brilliant match rendered it impossible that the elder sister should contract a less splendid one without derogating, and so it befell that Mdlle. Eugénie completed her twenty-sixth year without making a choice. It was a ball at the Elysée which decided her fate. Prince Louis Napoleon had achieved his *coup d'état*, and in view of his coming rise to the Imperial dignity had essayed to find a wife among the royal families of Germany ; but the honour of his alliance had been declined, and had wisely vowed in his mortification not expose himself to a second rebuff. He saw the peerless Spanish girl, with golden hair and soft blue eyes, and sweet angelic smile, and after a very brief courtship announced to his intimate friends that he had found his consort. M. de Persigny, aghast, threw himself on his knees, and entreated his former comrade not to " cover himself with ridicule," and other advisers, who had hoped that a Royal alliance might give the blood-born empire the respectability which it certainly lacked, tendered dissuading counsel with all the maxims which the prudence of statecraft can suggest. But Cæsar gauged better than his friends the chivalrous temper of his people. He had really no need to recommend the future Empress to the nation on the ground that she was of noble lineage, a devout Catholic, and that she had no relatives whom it would be necessary to pension ; if he had simply pointed to his bride and said " Look at her," her cause would have been won. The marriage was celebrated with great pomp at Notre Dame, and if not actually popular was generally viewed in a kind spirit. Soon the sumptuous festivities held at the Tuileries gave the new Empress the opportunity of displaying her tact as an Imperial hostess ; and she quite exploded the fallacy that one must have been born to the purple to wear a crown fitly. There may have been Queens of more imposing majesty than the Empress Eugenie ; there never was one who discharged with more consummate grace and win some dignity the social functions of an exalted station. But none knew better than the Empress Eugénie that the throne to which she had been so magically raised rested on a shaky base. When the novelty of her Queenship had worn off, and when she had given the Emperor an heir, she thought of the future, and saw that her court was not what she would have liked it to be. All France's most illustrious citizens were in exile, or lived in hostile retirement ; the grand seigneurs of the old nobility—such men as the Dukes of Noailles, Larochefoucald and Luynes—whom it was sought by all means to win over, refused with something more than contempt to appear at the Tuileries, and from foreign Courts came the echoes of epigrams which potentates uttered at the expense of the new regime, and for which some of them, by-the-bye (e. g the Emperor Nicholas) were made to pay dearly. It was hoped that the political visit which Queen Victoria paid to Paris in 1855 would induce the crowned heads to follow suit, and crowned heads, indeed, came, but they would not bring their wives with them ; and the Court receptions continue to be gatherings of enriched adventurers, place-hunters, travelling princes, and foreign tourists, who came from curiosity, and often went away smiling. To the end the Empress felt keenly the odour of disrepute which hung over a Court whose chief could never stir out of doors without a secret escort of Corsican spies to protect him from assassination : but it was not till after the Orsini attempt that she acquired political influence enough to give her advice as to how the Bonapartic dynasty should be consolidated. Until the 14th January, 1858, the Emperor treated his wife with the paternal fondness due to a pretty woman, but he mistrusted her judgment, and MM. Fould, Walewski, Billault, and Mocquard, his favourite counsellors, used to caution him, that if he let himself be guided by the Empress she would follow the inspirations of her mother, Madame de Montijo, who had fallen into the hands of the Jesuits. But on the steps of the Opera House, amid the tumult and bloodshed caused by the exploding shells, the Empress revealed unlooked-for spirit. Her splendid nerve as she caught her husband's arm and cried, " Let us go in and show them we are not afraid ;" her passionate exclamation to the affrighted Ministers who had arrived to offer their condolences : " Gentlemen, we must close our ranks now that we have to deal with wild beasts," and her promptness in advising that General de l'Espinasse should be appointed to the Home Office with orders to terrorise the Opposition—all this gave the Empress that ascendancy which always falls to those who can keep their wits about them whilst others have lost theirs. Napoleon III., who had been scared by the attempt on his life, rushed into the Italian war in a panic, and the empress enthusiastically supported him, hoping that victory would win lustre and popularity for the crown ; but after the peace of Villafranca, when enough had been done to sate French vanity the Empress strenuously opposed those of the Emperor's counsellors who wished to get rid of the Italian question by withdrawing the army of occupation from Rome. She had her views about the Papacy, which were to uphold the temporal power so long as the present Pope lived, and by-and-bye to get a member of the Emperor's family enthroned at the Vatican, in the person of Prince Lucien (now Cardinal) Bonaparte. Here it may be remarked that the Empress Eugenie, although a good Catholic, has, thanks to her unconventional education, never been a *devote*. Her confessor, Mngr. Bauer, was a sensible, somewhat lukewarm Churchman, who is believed to have restrained rather than encouraged her religious zeal. Dynastic interest was the sole point of view from which she eyed the Papal question. In planning to secure the tiara for her husband's cousin the Empressed looked to winning for the Second Empire the allegiance of the entire Catholic clergy and of the French nobility; and even when the rapid unification of Italy, after the events of 1860, proved how much better the Emperor would have done to withdraw his troops from Rome, and earn the gratitude of the Italians by allowing them to settle the Papal question for themselves, the Empress adhered tenaciously to her support of the temporal power ; fearing now that the Pope would excommunicate Napoleon III., as he had done Victor Emmanuel ; now that the French clergy would set their ban upon the Empire ; now that her schemes for Prince Lucien would fail if one could not hold the threat of withdrawal *inter vorem* over the Conclave at the next Papal election. It was the very worldliness of the Empress's arguments which rendered them so irresistible. Napoleon III. might have disregarded a zealot wife, but a wife whose every thought was for the grandeur of the family which she had entered was not to be gainsaid. All the vacillation which marked the Imperial policy towards Rome from 1860 to 1870 may be ascribed to the Empress's influence counteracting, and generally overriding, the cooler, and often more liberal, impulses of the Emperor and his ministers.

The Empress's influence was not less active in home affairs. From the moment when M. Rouher became Premier she was invited to attend the Cabinet Councils, and it would have been too much to expect of a lady that he should remain silent at such gatherings. Whilst the Emperor absently traced figures on his blotting book, dreaming inscrutable things, and expressing his opinions in quiet monosyllables, the Empress intrepidly discussed all subjects, and invariably gave her vote for high handed measures. It was not that she disliked liberty but she hated the popular advocates of it ; in withholding Liberal concessions she was not concerned about tyrannising over the people ; but she felt yet a woman's glory in showing that the Crown was stronger than the aggressive army of orators, writers, and thinkers who clamoured so loudly for what they called their rights. For a long while she opposed all restoration of Parliamentary liberties, but after the death of the Duc de Morny her principal abettor in resistance, Count Walewski, succeeded in proving to her that it was better the Emperor should concede inevitable reforms with good grace than have them wrung from him, and then she abruptly veered round, taking up the cause of the Liberals with burning warmth causing M. Fould to be dismissed, and fomenting a veritable palace cabal against M. Rouher, for the purpose of getting him supplanted by M. Ollivier. But when she had attained her ends and perceived that the Liberal concessions, instead of increasing the Emperor's popularity, only added to the strength and turbulence of the Opposition, the Empress was miserably discouraged and those who approached her during the last year of the Empire, discerned that she was in that excitable mood which pushes ladies to do wild things. Her possession was in truth a difficult one. Her son was still a boy, her husband was stricken with an illness which might at any moment remove him, and if he died she would be left as Regent, face to face with a legislature which would quickly become unmanageable, swayed as it was by constituencies which contained some two millions of avowed Revolutionists. Under these circumstances there were not wanting advisers, like MM. Granier de Cassagnac and Jerome David, who whispered to her Majesty that a successful war might restore to the Empire its waning *prestige* and pave the way to a new *coup d'etat*. She caught feverishly at the notion, and one is only divulging a fact well known to all the familiars of the Tuileries in saying that on the Empress Eugenie rests the chief share of responsibility in declaring the war of 1870. At the first rumour of hostilities Marshal Lebœuf, the War Minister, hastened to the palace and earnestly argued that France was not ready for the struggle. The Empress cut him short with one of those feminine sneers which turn a sluggard's blood to flame, and impetuously exclaimed, " A Marshal of France ought to blush to talk in that pusillanimous way." The Marshal retired, and in an ante-chamber wrote his resignation ; but the Emperor supervened, apologised amicably for what he termed a " lady's outburst," and induced the Marshal to go off and do his best. War was declared, the Empress was left in Paris as Regent, and from the first moment of her tenure of power to the last one can trace in her acts the constant pre-occupation to save the dynasty rather than the country. She prevented the Emperor from ever surrendering, except nominally, the chief command to Bazaine ; she sent despatch after despatch to check MacMahon's retreat upon Paris, which might have brought salvation ; and at the moment when Sedan was being lost she was concerting measures with Count Palikao for having all the prominent Republicans in Paris arrested and imprisoned. But on the morning of the 4th September, when the Count was quite ready to use armed force upon the people, the Empress shrank from giving him orders ; and herein may be found a key to her character. The Empress Eugenie is not a Catherine de' Medici Mentally she has no doubt indulged many times in a St. Bartholomew's massacre of Republicans and flattered herself that she could witness such a spectacle quite unmoved, but if the life of her worst enemy depended upon her nod, she would falter—for she is above all things a woman.

There are women who in times of trouble set their lips, others who weep, others who cry and laugh, turn by turns, but who must be up and doing, contriving, talking. The Empress Eugenie belongs to that latter category. We all of us know such women in private life—ardent, but soft and pliable natures that can twine round a strong man's love like ivy, and who, apparently frivolous while the sun shines, put forth untiring energies in stormy weather for the behoof of husband and children. The qualities of the Empress would if her lot had been cast in a lower sphere, have made her at once the joy and despair of a poor man's home—joy because of the infinite and most tender devotion with which she would have suffered, laboured, or battled for him—despair because of the terrible scrapes into which she would have led him without intending it. Of patriotism, such as Elizabeth of England or Catherine I. of Russia understood it, the Empress Eugenie has none. She is a Spaniard, who has never truly liked the French, and who does not even like her husband's family, for if the Prince Imperial were to die she would prefer to see Henri V. enthroned rather than Prince Napoleon. But she is as covetous of power for herself as she is ambitious of the symbols of it for her son. So long, therefore as she remains in exile she will plot; and if fortune brought her back to France she would instantly endeavour to cement a league of Catholic Powers (Austria, Bavaria, Spain, France), and plunge into a war with Italy and Prussia for the restoration of the Imperial power and the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. This is a prospect which the French have been wont to associate with the return of Henry V., but it is chiefly to be feared under a Napoleon ; for a new Empire would require a " baptism of fire," it would require the support of the clergy, and the reconquest of the lost provinces—besides all which, the Empress still cherishes her idea of obtaining the tiara for Cardinal Bonaparte, the only one of the Bonaparte collaterals who deserves, and for whom she feels, a sincere regard. Meanwhile, at Arenenberg or Chiselhurst, surrounded by her Court of sanguine and busy devotees, the Empress superintends the education of her son, adjourns her matrimonial project concerning him to better days, dictates pamphlets and manifestoes, corresponds with conspiring politicians at Versailles feeds and fans the Bonapartist propaganda with restless spirit, and puts a smiling face on all news from France, good or bad. She is an admirable conspirator. Never faint-hearted, peevish, or reproachful ; ever ready with a radiant smile to reward success and with a kind word to console for failure—no wonder that she should be adored, and that her partisans should compare her to the Duchess de Longueville of " Fronde" celebrity. Even the adversaries of her cause must do her the justice to own that her fascination and cleverness render her more dangerous to the peace of France than an invading army ; and we, for our part, in rendering her this disinterested tribute have only to append the sincere hope that her charming arts may all be expended invain, and leave behind them nothing but recollection—harmless and fleeting as the perfume of flowers.

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(*Extract from the Calcutta " Englishman," November 15th, 1875.*)

A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Mr. Harraden, a gentleman who was well known in the palmy days of vocal music in Calcutta as the leading spirit and conductor of the old Glee Club, has been moved by the occasion of the Prince's visit to compose, under the title of " India's Greeting and Prayer ; or God bless our Noble Prince," an anthem adapted to singing by large bodies. We have had the pleasure—and we use the expression in more than the mere formal sense—of hearing this composition played and sung, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it about as perfect in its way as such a work could be. The composer has, wisely, we think, chosen to set the words to the glorious old tune of " God save the Queen," arranged with full harmonies for four voices. Owing to the peculiar structure of the metre, we are not surprised to hear that the choice of appropriate words was a matter of considerable difficulty. Mr. Harraden has not only fully surmounted that difficulty, but has produced a really charming composition—a hymn at once grand, simple, and full of pathos,—which we venture to say, needs only to be published in order to command popularity, and to long live in the English language as a model of what such a hymn should be. The very fetters which the metre imposed on the writer, demanding, as it did, a preponderance of monosyllabic words, while enhancing the difficulty of the task, have resulted after all in greatly promoting the effect. The terse and homely Saxon diction of this charming little composition, aided by Mr. Harraden's skilful co-ordination of sense and musical accent, go straight to the heart.

The anthem will, we believe, be published in a day or two, and we would suggest, not only that it should be adopted in our churches, but that there should be general practices of it in the Town Hall, or some other public place.

(*Extract from the Calcutta " Statesman," November 15th, 1875.*)

" GOD BLESS OUR NOBLE PRINCE."

We have been favoured with a private hearing of " India's Prayer and Greeting, or God bless our Noble Prince,"—a truly national lyric, written by Mr. Samuel Harraden, formerly organist of the Old Church in this city. It is full of verve, and is composed under a Happy inspiration, just at the time that such a production is required. The musical arrangement is singularly good, and Mr. S. Harraden has judiciously impressed into its service our National tune of " God save the Queen." We predict for the poetry universal acceptance throughout the length and breadth of India ; but as we understand that the " Prayer and Greeting" is about to be published by Harold and Co., we for obvious reasons refrain from quoting the words. We subjoin a few remarks made by Mr. Harraden in his proposed publication, in all of which we concur, save when he refers to his poor ability in respect to his spirit-stirring and right loyal verses :

" Of late years it has been the fash on to twist our National Air into torture-music, by plunging incontinently into distantly related keys, and by introducing chromatic passages totally unsuitable to the massive roll of harmony and song required to give effect to multitudinous singing.

" The present arrangement is of the simplest style, in four parts, and it is hoped that it will be found effective to give full expression to the music of our grand old National Anthem, which has been sung by hundreds of millions of loyal subjects who now sing here no more, but who have left that duty and pleasure to us for the present.

" The musical ferret may find *hidden fifths* and *consecutive octaves*. The arrangement was not made for *him*, but for those who are able and willing to assist in generally introducing a simple form of our National tune to our loyal fellow-subjects " in the land we live in."

" My apology for the words is that I should have done far better if my poor ability had been equal to my rich loyalty."

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MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, have the pleasure to announce that they have completed a beautiful Series of Views of WAI and MAHABLESHWUR.
10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th November 1875.

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MANUFACTURER OF
SLIDE AND SCREW-CUTTING LATHES, RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE TURNING LATHES, RADIAL AND VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINES.
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Marcobrunner	,, 30 ,,	
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FINEST ASPARAGUS ...... ,, 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 1st December 1875. Rampart Row, Fort.

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UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

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For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to
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Calcutta.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.—On and after FRIDAY, the 10th December 1875, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be again OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC ; and from that date, until further notice a MIXED TRAIN will run daily between Jalamb and Khamgaon in connection with the Down Main Line Nagpoor Train, as under, viz :—

DOWN.		A. M.	UP.		A. M.
Jalamb	Dep.	10 15	Khamgaon	Dep.	8 40
Khamgaon	Arr.	11 0	Jalamb	Arr.	9 25

Passengers and Goods and Parcels will be booked through between Khamgaon and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the Stations on other Railways with which through booking is established.

The COLLECTION and DELIVERY of Cotton and other Goods, by the Company, at Khamgaon are DISCONTINUED. The public must therefore make their own arrangements for bringing their Cotton and other Goods to the Station and for taking delivery of them there. The extra charge for carting will be no longer made; the " NOT CARTED" RATE being charged in all cases.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations, or from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th November 1875.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT. SUIT No. 81 OF 1875.

PURSHOTUM RAMJEE, *alias* KAKOO RAMJEE, Hindoo Merchant, and his Wife KANEEVOW, respectively, residing in a house No. 73, situated in Shamajee Hassjee Street, Mandavee Bunder, without the Fort walls, and in the Island of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

PREMJEE MUNJEE and CHUTTOORBHOOJ JEWRAJ, Hindoo Merchants, residing in a house No. 29, situated in Sattar Doongry Cooly Street, Mandvee Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, trading together in Bombay aforesaid in the Name Style and Firm of Munjee Hemraj............ Defendants.

I is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 6th day of December next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 7th day of October last in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendants.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mandvee Road in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, which said Dwelling House is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under N. 292, and is now and formerly in the occupation of the said Premjee Munjee and Chuttorbhooj Jewraj and their tenants, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 845, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, on the West by the said Mandvee Road, on the South by the house of Sha Purtut Ludha, and on the North by the house of Tucker Moorar Poonja, together with all buildings, erections, fixtures and appurtenances connected thereto. It was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Two Thousand and Three Hundred and Sixty-Five and Annas Seven for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees Two Hundred and Ninety-Seven and Annas Ten for costs which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-Three and Annas One and further simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property, subject to the rights of the said Plaintiffs as Mortgagees under and by virtue of a Mortgage Deed bearing date thirtieth day of April 1874.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th Nov. 1875.
Messrs. MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

FOR SALE.

THE
PENAL CODE ACT XLV. OF 1860,
(FIFTH EDITION)
AS AMENDED BY LATER ENACTMENTS
WITH
RULINGS OF ALL THE HIGH COURTS IN INDIA AND THE CHIEF COURTS IN THE PUNJAUB, OUDH, AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,
ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS DECISIONS
FROM THE
EXISTING BODY OF THE LAW IN ENGLAND,
AND WITH
NOTES FROM THE REPORTS OF THE LAW COMMISSIONERS AND FRAMERS OF THE ORIGINAL CODES, NOTES ON EVIDENCE, LEGAL MAXIMS, ETC.
BY
FENDALL CURRIE, ESQUIRE, OF LINCOLN'S INN,
Barrister-at-Law, and of the Oudh Commission.

Apply to
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Meadow Street.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

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TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
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DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
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FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	" Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	" Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	" Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., " Madras Times, and " Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	" Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.

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CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
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GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
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NOTICES.

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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

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OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
" DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, CUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E LONDON, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual consent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches see *Berwick Advertiser* June 30th 1858 in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. ROBERT MCKENDRICK (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs. C. POWER & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies :—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, " Betteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the vessel—easy turning without a rudder and Racing prevented.
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ROBERT HEDLEY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works :—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilized quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper but inferior productions.

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Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's " system" or " principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of " Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn," impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

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A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

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THE Proprietor of the " Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the " Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the " Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO.—MADRAS : Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.